

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FRENCH PREMIER'S REPARATION POLICY RAISES OPPOSITION

Movement Headed by Raymond
Poincaré Opposes Fixation of
German Debt—Premier How-
ever Finds Support in Press

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Although Alexander Millerand, the Premier, has obtained his vote of confidence, in spite of the serious opposition that developed in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon against him and his policy of fixed indemnities, it must not be assumed that the duel between him and Raymond Poincaré, former President, is ended, or that the success of the Spa conference is now assured. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in conversation with a well-informed politician, learned that the struggle is likely to grow in intensity, and this view is certainly borne out by the reading of the article by the former President in the new number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," where he expresses himself as bitterly opposed to the fresh methods adopted in relation to Germany.

Without beating about the bush, he declared that the execution of the Treaty ought to have relied upon the Commission of Reparations, from the presidency of which he has just resigned in order to emphasize his protest. The government, he says, or at least two or three members of it, evidently prefer to operate themselves and he asserts that fixation of the German debt is at present impossible.

Mr. Poincaré's Attitude

That this is in flat opposition, with the Millerand policy and with the British policy is obvious, whatever attempts are made to obscure the facts and to reconcile opposite opinions. What affects Mr. Poincaré most personally is the reduction of the Reparations Committee to an unimportant body, when, under the Treaty, it was a supreme organization, which had full powers to regulate the amount, and methods of payment from Germany. It is probable that the commission, even with Mr. Poincaré's influence removed, will attempt to assert its rights. A German journal, received here, states that the commission has decided to be represented at Berlin. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor cannot confirm this statement, but it has certainly been generally expected, since the resignation of Mr. Poincaré that the commission would become even more vigilant, and would endeavor to prevent the Supreme Council from acting in a sense contrary to its views. Nor must the big majority in the Chamber of Deputies be considered to be the final word. There is in reality no division of parties, except for the Socialists, who remain apart, and the whole Chamber may swing one way or the other in accordance with whether it is thought opportune to take a certain stand or not.

Premier's Difficult Task

Leading members like Louis Barthou, Louis Klotz, Andrew Tardieu, and Louis Loucheur, were very hesitant, and still feel that the integrity of the Treaty must be preserved. It was only at the last minute that they came in with the majority. It still remains to be seen what the Senate will do.

Mr. Millerand has an exceedingly difficult task, for he has to pretend that, in no way is he departing from strict execution of the Treaty, and in his speech laid stress on this point. The general opinion is that he obtained a great and legitimate triumph, and that, armed with this vote of confidence, he will be able to meet the British Premier with free hands. He made stinging references to persons who remain with their eyes fixed upon the text, that are heavier with promises than with realities, and insisted upon the necessity of considering possible realizations, which will incidentally have the advantage of maintaining union with the Allies and preparing accord with Germany.

Mr. Millerand's View

His view is that, by fixation of reparations, some capital sum can be realized in the form of international loans. He was careful, however, not to commit himself to a definite figure, and this is where the real battle will begin. On the contrary, he spoke of full reparations for the ravaged districts and full payment of pensions, and these things will certainly be difficult to obtain.

His adversaries in Parliament, while abandoning for the moment their opposition to the idea of what is called forfeiture, fix their attention upon the figure at which this "forfeit" shall be fixed. Here arises the question of the rate of exchange. At the Hythe conference 66,000,000,000 of gold marks were indicated as the share of France. It is true that, now, owing to the rate of exchange, such a sum represents 210,000,000,000 francs, which are due to France. But when France regains something of its old value, the amount will shrink to 85,000,000,000 francs. In that case it will be necessary for France to resign herself to a lower amount, or to increase

the proposed 66,000,000,000 gold marks to a much higher figure.

If the latter course is followed, can Germany pay?

Mr. Clemenceau Emerges

Mr. Clemenceau has emerged from his silence by giving an interview, in which he defends the treaty as it was framed. This return to political life may be highly significant. Mr. Millerand was chosen by him as his successor, but it was understood that Mr. Millerand would continue his policy. Feeling in many influential quarters is that Mr. Millerand, by consenting to discussions with Germany and fixation of the indemnity is not pursuing the Clemenceau policy. Mr. Clemenceau's lieutenant, Andrew Tardieu, writing in "l'Illustration" takes up a definite position against "forfeit." "If we continue to discuss," he says, "after the other, particular questions, nothing will remain in a few months of the obligations acknowledged at Versailles by Germany. If, on the contrary, we strongly urge on Mr. Lloyd George, who is one of the signatories of the treaty, that over and above these particular questions, there is the moral authority of the Allies to safeguard, we shall regain these advantages that, during the last four months, have been escaping us."

Premier's Press Support

Many of the French journals support Mr. Millerand in this struggle. For example, "Figaro" describes him as a realist who seeks to obtain something immediately negotiable. It reproaches the declared or secret adversaries of Mr. Millerand with not sufficiently considering the necessity of obtaining the support of the Allies. On the other hand, the "Action Française" while approving the idea of stating a definite sum, demands fresh pledges, fresh guarantees, and this contention is being taken up in political circles. The "République Française" points to the moral that the necessity of converting promises into realities by other methods is a terrible condemnation of the Versailles Treaty, and declares that it is difficult to deny that the nation is thus marching toward formal revision of the nebulous treaty. Mr. Poincaré's last article also urges that what is being done is in some sense a revision of treaty, in favor of which there has been a campaign by Herbert H. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil in England. When Mr. Lloyd George takes up the same theme it is a serious matter, even though they deny that they intend revision.

Mr. Poincaré's Article

His article is worth quotation showing the character of the opposition to the Spa proposals that is developing. "Does the Treaty," he asks, "subordinate reparations to the estimate of Germany's capacity of payment? No, the debt is equal to the damage. That is the principle proclaimed. Examination of the capacity of payment should not take place until afterward. In order to fix from time to time the necessary delays and postponements, and to modify the methods of payment. To determine the amount of debt and the conditions in which it must be acquitted, the Allies set up an organism known as the Commission of Reparations, and it is for the commission to fulfill its mandate and execute the Treaty."

Going on to discuss the protocol of June 28, which gave Germany four months in which to present propositions of payment, he points out that the four months have expired, and the two months given to the Allies to examine such offers, if they were made, have also expired. He concludes then that the protocol has completely disappeared, and the Treaty alone remains.

It is certain, then, as the political authority informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the country is only at the beginning of a political struggle, which may be more formidable when it is secret than when it is public.

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CANADA TO DEVELOP WEST INDIAN TRADE

Sir Robert Borden Tells West
Indian Delegates That Time Is
Favorable for More Effective
Cooperation in Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The conference between representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the West Indies commenced yesterday in Victoria Museum, when the opening was marked by notable speeches. In addition to various delegates whose names have already been given by the Canadian News Office, those present at the initial proceedings were the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire and the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden.

In the course of his speech welcoming the delegates to Canada, the Governor-General spoke of unity and the idea of cooperation evidenced by the various portions of the Empire during the war. Now the question facing them was preparing for the new order of things, and one of the best methods which could be taken in this respect was to make the British Empire as self-supporting as possible.

His Excellency then continued: "In this conference the principal subjects of discussion will be the relations between the West Indies and the Dominion of Canada and it is not too much, I hope, to ask that the imperial aspect will be steadily kept in mind, and perhaps the after-effect of what is secured at this conference may be extended still farther and another step taken in cementing all portions of the Empire by still closer bonds and closer ties."

Prime Minister's Speech

Sir Robert Borden said that the conference was in fact a happy reunion, for many of the delegates then present attended the last conference, which took place in Ottawa some 10 years ago. Coming to the objects of the conference, Sir Robert said that he considered that they would do well in their duty if they did not see that it was possible to advance the opportunities for trade between Canada and the West Indies. Canada, he added, could not grow bananas and sugar with any prospect of success, while, on the other hand, Canada did produce many goods which were required in the West Indies. War had shown such opportunities as were never dreamed of before 1914. War had also shown something of the attitude which prevailed in various portions of the Empire, and the opportunity for making cooperation more effective was more favorable than at any previous time.

Amongst the visitors, short speeches were made by Lieut.-Col. Leopold Amery, Parliamentary Undersecretary for the Colonies in the British House of Commons, and the Hon. E. St. John Branch, Attorney-General for Jamaica. Colonel Amery said that the Government of the United Kingdom was most desirous that the conference should be a complete success. Referring to the growing closer relationship between Canada and the West Indies, he said that the welfare of the Empire lay in a union of the temperate zone with the tropical, which would make for each other's prosperity. He added that he hoped the conference would not only make for the good of both Canada and the West Indies, but that there would be a marked advance in the great movement of imperial development, and of imperial preference, of which Canada had been a consistent pioneer in the past.

Jamaica's Representative

St. John Branch said that Jamaica was prepared to enter whole-heartedly in the great scheme which they all

had so much at heart, consistent with her financial possibilities. Once it was the dream of far-seeing men, but today it was a potent factor in the councils of the Empire. Proceedings were then continued in camera.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked the government if the objects of the conference were purely commercial, or if any question had been raised as to the annexation of the West Indies to Canada. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Commerce, who is presiding at the conference, replied that only three subjects would be discussed at the conference. These were trade relations between the two sections of the Empire, as regards preference, and the objects of preference, secondly, transport facilities, for better communications both to passenger and to freight and, thirdly, improvement of cable facilities.

FRANCE NOT EAGER FOR RUSSIAN PEACE

Ambassador in London Receives
no Instructions to Meet Leonid
Krassin, Who Is Regarded as
a Peace Delegate to England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Government is leaving to Mr. Lloyd George the entire responsibility of negotiations with Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik representative in London. No instructions have been given to Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, to take any part in the conferences with representatives of the Soviets that may be held in Downing Street. It is understood that the British Government had made suggestions to Alexander Millerand, the Premier, that France should take a diplomatic part. There is no illusion as to the veritable nature of the London proceedings, which are regarded not as purely commercial conversations, but as political pourparlers with the object of making peace with the Bolsheviks.

France is careful not to commit herself to a wider policy of peace, although technical delegates of France will confer with Mr. Krassin.

With regard to the payment for any goods sent from France, the demand will be made for other goods in exchange. That is to say that Bolshevik gold, which is alleged, has been improperly obtained from Russian estates and from Rumania, will not be accepted. This gold is the only guarantee of bonds held by French subjects.

The Quai d'Orsay in fact is very firm about the illegality of alienating this gold from its proper purpose, and is opposed even to the Swedish contract with the Russian cooperative societies, on which gold deposits have been made in Swedish banks. An attempt will be made to seize these deposits, naturally with consent of the Swedish Government, which, it is stated, has made no promise to the Soviets in this respect. There is much scepticism in France about the value of commercial arrangements with Russia, while political implications of trade bargains are regarded as dangerous.

PRINCE'S POPULARITY ON AUSTRALIAN VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)—The Prince of Wales had a long horseback ride through the Dandenong range in his outing to the mountain home of William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister, at Sassafras, where a democratic picnic was held. On Sunday the Prince attended a service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The church was filled from early morning. On Saturday the Prince received a great ovation at a gathering of Australian journalists to welcome the overseas pressmen accompanying the tour. He made an important speech at the Commonwealth banquet which has been universally praised as showing great ability as a public speaker. The reception in the streets continue to be most enthusiastic, thousands lining the routes by which the Prince travels. He causes much pleasure in the way he converses with all sorts and conditions of people, whom he selects himself.

Public men in Australia are more than pleased with the manner in which the Prince conducts himself.

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CAMPAIGN INQUIRY SCOPE ENLARGED

Senate Sub-Committee Will Look
Into Activities of Anti-Saloon
League, Plumb Plan League,
and Federation of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate subcommittee investigating campaign expenditures yesterday extended its inquiry to include organizations of a semi-political character which are not backing any particular candidates, but are interesting themselves in some aspects of national policy.

The activities of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Plumb Plan League, and other organizations will be gone into. Officers of the Anti-Saloon League and of the Plumb Plan League were subpoenaed yesterday and announcement was made at the same time that before the investigation was closed the nonpartisan campaign being conducted by the American Federation of Labor would be scrutinized by the subcommittee.

The cause of the branching out of the inquiry is the charge that these organizations have their own "slush fund" to further their particular causes.

Anti-Saloon League Fund

P. A. Baker, general secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, has been subpoenaed and will be asked to explain the purpose of the \$23,000 fund sought by the dry forces. The Anti-Saloon League has already explained that the fund is necessary to promote the world-wide campaign already undertaken. If intimations made before this committee regarding the alleged failure to enforce the prohibition amendment carry a tinge of truth, the officers of the Anti-Saloon League will have a strong argument for additional funds to carry on the work. William H. Anderson, who is in charge of the league's activities in New York, it was said, will be summoned to explain the part played by the dry forces in the politics of that State.

W. P. Neville, of St. Louis, Missouri, treasurer of the Plumb Plan League, has been called for today, when hearings will be resumed before the investigating committee. The committee members said that they wanted to know how much money the league was spending to affect the presidential nominations.

PLANS TO HELP GERMAN TRADE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—Important negotiations will take place here during the course of the next few days of considerable interest to those concerned in Danish and German commerce and finance. The object of the negotiations will be to centralize Scandinavian stocks of German marks in a new banking concern, which will materially affect German imports and exports. It is hoped by this means to return to profitable account the stocks of marks in Scandinavia, to the advantage of the possessors and German industry generally.

The sums in question, it is considered, should serve as a guarantee for loans, raw materials for Germany being deposited against interest in the new banking concern in Copenhagen.

In addition it is intended that the banking concern should guarantee credits which Germany may desire in order to purchase goods from abroad, such as cotton and iron ore and a similar arrangement has already been made with Holland. Both Dutch and Danish concerns will derive great benefit from this method of dealing with Germany's world trade, as not only do imports of raw materials pass through Rotterdam and Copenhagen, but also manufactured goods.

SOVIET REPLY TO PERSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Persian Government has received a reply to its note protesting against the bombardment of Enzeli and the landing of Bolshevik forces at ports on the Caspian Sea.

It is learned that a reply from the Soviet Government indicates that no further advances will be made into Persia by the Bolsheviks for the present, and there is a proposal that their forces now in Persia may shortly be withdrawn.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING OUTPUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—The shipbuilding output from the Clyde during May totaled 23 vessels of a gross tonnage of 61,501, making the production for the year 238,913 tons, as compared with 120,885 for the corresponding five months of last year. Included in this month's output is the Carnard liner Tyrrenia from Messrs. Beardsmore's yard.

ALLIED LABOR COUNCIL'S PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The "Messaggero" learns from Rome that Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio has no intention of occupying Susak, on the opposite bank of the river to Fiume.

MIXED COURTS ARE OPPOSED IN CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—At a meeting held here of the British non-official community a strong protest was made against the proposed reconstitution of mixed courts, it being pointed out that the proposal is a direct violation of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Bitter opposition was shown, amongst other matters, to the arrest of British subjects by Egyptian police and indefinite periods of imprisonment before trial. A demand was put forward for the reconsideration and protection of British rights.

HUNGARY'S ENVOYS ARE TO BE OPPOSED

Complicity in Pogroms Charged
by Jews Against Men Who
Are Coming to United States
to Ask Aid for Their Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When former Premier Karl Huszai of Hungary and Bingo Peter, called the Papal "strong man" of the party in Hungary, of which the former Premier is said to be the nominal leader, arrive in America, a few weeks hence, as it has been reported they will, their mission will be met by determined opposition at the hands of the newly organized Federation of Hungarian Jews in America.

A resolution was presented at the federation's meeting here yesterday demanding that ways and means be found to disseminate information to the American people, both Jews and Gentiles, of the "unquestionable complicity" of these men in the white terror movement in Hungary, a movement which, the federation claims, apparently contemplates the continuance of pogroms until the Jewish population of that country is either exterminated, forced to flee the country, or compelled to renounce its own religion and customs. The resolution was referred to the executive committee, with instructions to hold it in readiness to take firm action on it in case the Hungarian mission comes to this country.

Hungary, referred to as the country of greatest opportunity for the Jew in Europe, has become a place of terror, the speakers at yesterday's meeting declared. Scores of Jews, they said, have been taken from hotels and thrown nude upon the streets; rabbis have been murdered on boulevards and in their homes; girls have been disgraced when sent out upon errands; thousands of Jews have disappeared, and afterward their bodies have been found in the River Danube, the information in the hands of the federation testified.

Five bands of former officers of the Hungarian Army, operating with the connivance of former Premier Huszai and "Pope" Bingo Peter, as the latter was called by the delegates at the protest meeting, are, according to the delegates, scouring Hungary for Jewish victims, robbing, beating, outraging and in many thousands of cases murdering them. It is asserted that data have been gathered establishing proof of these claims, and more data will be prepared to protest against the landing on American soil of the Hungarian mission headed by the men already named.

The purpose of the mission is said to be to plead for sympathy from the United States Government for the people of Hungary and to ask that the terms of the treaty with reference to Hungary be made less harsh, particularly in the matter of reparations. The Hungarian Jews of America say that before America listens to pleas for sympathy from these men, the country should first hear of their alleged complicity in the pogroms, and decide whether a mission headed by these men should receive aid from this country, either morally or financially.

SWISS CONCERN ABOUT LOCATION OF LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—The Swiss Federal Council has decided upon the terms of a note to be addressed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and to the government of each country within the League, and to America, respectfully inquiring as to the League's intentions regarding its headquarters. The Federal Council recalls the original arrangement for the installation of the League at Geneva, and expresses a hope that, considering that this choice was made spontaneously, no alteration is contemplated, and that the fact of a place other than Geneva having been decided upon for the first general meeting of the League is not to be interpreted as unfavorable to the Swiss desires in this matter.

Information is also desired as to the probable date on which, if the original arrangement is adhered to, the offices will be established at Geneva.

PORT WORKERS BOYCOTT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Federation of Italian Port Workers has ordered a boycott of commercial operations with Spain until constitutional guarantees have been given again.

SENATE FIXES HOUR FOR THE ARMENIAN RESOLUTION VOTE

Time Is Allowed for Further Discussion—Amendment to Be Offered for Joint Commission to Administer Large Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Senate agreed yesterday to come to a vote at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Lodge resolution which was reported from the Foreign Relations Committee and which refuses the request of President Wilson for congressional authority to accept on behalf of the United States the mandate for Armenia. In order that every senator may have an opportunity to discuss the question of foreign policy involved in the refusal to accept the offer of the allied powers for an American mandate in Armenia, the Senate will meet at 10 A. M. and debate the resolution until the voting hour.

Before the final vote is taken, the Senate will vote on the amendment to be offered by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, which pledges the United States to extend economic aid to the Republic of Armenia through the creation of a joint commission to administer a \$50,000,000 fund which the Nebraska Senator proposes should be raised in the United States through private subscription to a bond issue.

Senator Reed Opposes Mandate

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, attacked the proposal for a mandate in a speech in the Senate yesterday. The Missouri senator advanced the novel argument that the acceptance of the mandate would be the prelude for a great war between the United States and Russia, as the latter country would sooner or later demand the return of her former possessions in Armenia.

"If I were for the League of Nations, I would be for the Armenian mandate," he said. "The mandate would provide that we should assume responsibility over a small part of the earth to which we would send our armies and navies to protect it from attack. The League of nations would bind us to join in protecting all countries from external attacks. Those who were willing to accept the League proper now hesitate when they are asked to accept a small morsel and put it to their lips. The whole thing illustrates the difference between theory and facts," he added.

Danger Seen of Great War

"A mandate could be accepted with the understanding that United States troops would not have to be sent to Armenia," remarked Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana.

"How could we administer the country with invading armies occupying it?" asked Senator Reed. "Whoever accepts the mandate must accept full responsibility."

"We could accept the mandate under agreement that other nations should join with us," said Senator Walsh.

"That would be an agreement, not a mandate," replied Senator Reed. "England, France and Italy have refused to accept a mandate over Armenia because of the troops necessary to enforce it. Russia will demand the return of her lands in Armenia. If we accept the mandate, our troops will be there, and the minute a Russian soldier sets foot on that territory there will be conflict and bloodshed, and the United States will be drawn into a great war."

Aid Still Possible

President Has Executive Power to Help Armenia, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Friends of Armenia here do not believe that the refusal of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to act favorably on President Wilson's request for power to assume an Armenian mandate closes the avenues by which the United States can give assistance to Armenia.

James W. Gerard points out that what Armenia is asking for is chiefly moral and economic aid. She wants to borrow money with which to purchase farming implements and railway equipment and to organize her monetary system. She wants also munitions and supplies for the equipment of her army so that she may be in a position to defend herself.

But Mr. Gerard asserts that, whatever Congress may do about a mandate, the President has executive power to aid Armenia. The Senate has already adopted a resolution which expressly, or by implication, gives the President certain rights, according to Mr. Gerard. He can take Armenia under America's protection as was the case with Liberia. He can detail officers as advisers to the Armenian Government, as the United States Government did in 1912 in the case of Chile. And, at all events, he can protect Americans in Armenia.

Mr. Jessup's Proposal

Henry W. Jessup recalls in 1843, after Daniel Webster had notified Eu-

European powers of America's interest in Liberia and her unwillingness to see it despoiled of its territory, the United States Government, before recognizing the new republic, made a contract through its Department of the Interior to transport certain Africans to Liberia and to provide for their support.

Mr. Jessup believes that the State Department can now negotiate with the de facto government of the recognized Republic of Armenia, and with the Cilician or western Armenians, a contract for adequate bonded consignment. Thus Mr. Jessup, unlike many of those prominent in the discussion of Armenian affairs, does not forget that the Republic of Armenia does not include a large portion of Armenian territory. And he thinks that consideration of this question must not exclude the western or Cilician Armenians.

Such a contract, he thinks, might provide for supplying arms, ammunition, railroad and other supplies, including money or credit. The United States could reserve the right to safeguard delivery and to supervise the distribution of these supplies by a commissioner or fiscal agent, the Armenian Government affording the right to a United States escort to pass and re-pass pending execution of the contract.

Serving of Notice Urged

At the same time the United States should notify the Supreme Council of its intention to aid and support the Armenian Republic and its nationals in whatever province they may be found, Mr. Jessup thinks. And the President, having accepted the duty of acting as arbiter of the boundaries, should proceed forthwith to convene the parties, he adds.

Mr. Jessup would then have the government notify the Sublime Porte that until the boundaries are defined and Armenia's ultimate territory allotted, this government would view with grave concern and as an unfriendly act any aggression upon Armenian nationals. America could also send officers sufficient to train and develop the Armenian army, provide transports for Armenians in America wishing to serve in the Armenian army, or take part in the constitutional convention and provide a staff of field officers to veto any field operations by Armenia not requisite to defend her against her enemies.

This plan, Mr. Jessup thinks, would remove the objections to the President's recent request, based on implications of the word "mandate" and the President's characterization, which Mr. Jessup calls infelicitous, of American assistance as that which "we may be authoritatively and formally requested" to give.

Armenian Military Plan

Army Can Be Supplied If Equipment Is Furnished

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Armenian National Union, in its weekly session on May 27, unanimously passed the following resolutions to be submitted to the United States Senate concerning the American mandate over Armenia:

"At the very outset we hasten to declare that we do not request the American Government to send an American army of occupation to Armenia for any military expedition. As enumerated below, the Armenians as a whole are amply able to raise their own army for fighting purposes, provided we can get from the allied and associated powers the necessary equipment and provisioning for the maintenance of our forces in the field.

"It has been stated that it will be necessary to send an army of 50,000 soldiers into Armenia to maintain the American mandate over Armenia. As an answer to this we respectfully submit that the two sections of the Armenian people in the Caucasus and Turkey are able to raise a fighting force of 100,000 men, the major portion of which can be mobilized and armed in two months.

"For the maintenance of these 100,000 men in the field we shall need in money \$120,000,000 for the first year; \$30,000,000 for the second year; \$40,000,000 for the third year. For the fourth and fifth years both expenditure of money and the number of soldiers will proportionally decrease.

"In order to organize and drill this Armenian army, in all its branches, we request the American Government to lend us the services of a few hundred army officers of various ranks. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of England, some time ago declared in the House of Commons that the British Government was willing to provide the equipment and training officers for an Armenian army of 40,000 men. In order to facilitate the solution of the problem we request both the American and English governments to conjointly undertake the equipment, the provisioning and the officering of this army. On a careful estimate we reckon that the total expenditure of money for the first five years will not exceed \$400,000,000.

"Considering the life-and-death struggle which our people have been waging for the last four months all the way through the historic Armenia from Mount Ararat down to Cilicia, we believe that by distributing this force strategically we can both occupy Armenia and defend its peoples and frontiers.

"If it is so desired, I am willing to appear before the Senate Military Committee and submit all the details of this program.

"GENERAL ANTRAM, Armenian National Union of America."

VIRGINIA'S HOGS AND SHEEP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Virginia—Government statistics just made public, show that Virginia has 1,127,000 hogs and 714,000 sheep on its farms.

BOLSHEVIST ATTACK LOSING ITS IMPETUS

Counter-Attack Against Poles on Wide Area Believed to Have Terminated—Invasion of Georgia by the Russians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The rival claims of Poles and Bolsheviks in respect to the military situation in southeastern Europe are conflicting, but, according to the information supplied to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, by a high military authority, the second phase of the campaign, namely the Bolshevik counter-attack, has now terminated. The Bolshevik attack, which began on May 14, was divided into three sectors, in the north, astride and south of the Polotsk-Moldetchno railway, with the railway junction of Molodetchno and Novo Svetsianski as immediate objectives, in the center sector, the River Beresina from Borisov to Bobruisk, with Minsk as the immediate objective, and, in the south, astride the Gomel-Pinsk railway, with Luninets as the objective.

According to Moscow reports, in the northern sector, the Bolsheviks by May 23 advanced to a maximum depth of 50 miles; in the center sector, there is no indication that the Bolsheviks are maintaining their initial impetus, and Bolshevik reports of captures are not such, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor considers, as to indicate that the Poles were taken by surprise, or that the withdrawal was in any way precipitated.

The Bolshevik report that British or Indian troops are being landed at Batumi, or that an expedition for the recapture of Baku is being anticipated, is denied by the British War Office, which states that a British garrison of two Indian battalions was left at Batumi to maintain order when the rest of the British force evacuated last year.

Owing to recent unrest, reinforcements consisting of a French colonial battalion, have been sent from Constantinople.

Invasion of Georgia

Georgia's peace terms, signed with the Russian Government, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, are reported to have assigned to her the Province of Batumi, with its Adjarian population. Endeavor to take possession of the new acquisition by an advance from the north has failed for the present. Indian troops were sent from Batumi to put an end to the fighting between the Georgians and Adjarians, and the former have now retired beyond the border. Batumi itself is quiet, but the local Bolsheviks are active south of Tiflis.

It is now reported that Russian troops have invaded Georgia to the number of 12,000 to 15,000, and are engaged with Georgian troops only 32 miles southeast of Tiflis. The Georgian Government is indignant at this breach of faith, and considers the situation will become perilous if the Russian attack is maintained on the present scale.

Railway communication between Tiflis and Erivan is interrupted. Concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier around Olti is reported, the intention being apparently to execute a combined attack on Armenia in conjunction with Azerbaijan.

Cilician Situation Serious

In Asia Minor, the Turkish Nationalists have commenced an offensive against the Adabazar and Sabandja districts, which has met with success. They have taken Adabazar and Sabandja, and have also cleared the Bisha district, south of the Dardanelles.

The condition of Cilicia is becoming more serious daily. Railway communication has been cut between Adana, Tarsus and Mersina, and the Nationalists are making vigorous efforts to invest these towns. At Antab, the Turks have captured the French advanced posts, and have attacked the Armenian quarter with flame-throwers and incendiary shells. The garrisons of Alexandretta, Antioch, Bozanti, and Tripoli are cut off, and the Tyre and Sidon area is infested by bands of brigands. The most recent information indicates that the French troops have been forced back from Marash. The general situation is causing considerable anxiety, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, and fresh reinforcements are being sent from Constantinople.

Trade Proposals Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Moscow wireless messages report that 60 New York firms, and also several large firms in other cities of the United States, have addressed requests to the Soviet Government for immediate resumption of trade relations with Russia.

Soviet Protest to Austria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has protested to the Austrian Government against the latter supplying Poland with large quantities of munitions. Mr. Tchitcherin drew the Austrian Government's attention to the fact that this action will, sooner or later, force the Soviet Government to take measures which will influence the situation of the Austrian officers in Russia and the Ukraine, and might lead to stopping the exchange of war prisoners. Together with this pro-

test, Mr. Tchitcherin also addressed the Tzecho-Slovak public, protesting against the permission given to deliver war materials sent by Austria to Poland through Tzecho-Slovakia. At the moment when the Russian and Tzecho-Slovak republics are proposing to begin negotiations for an exchange of war prisoners, the Tzecho-Slovak Government is permitting direct participation in the Polish attack on Russia and the Ukraine.

Tartar Republic Formed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—In accordance with the decision of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, the Tartar provinces of Russia have been granted autonomy, and have formed a Tartar Soviet Republic, which is being administered by its own soviets and commissariats. The conduct of foreign affairs and foreign trade, however, remains entirely in the hands of the government of the Russian Soviet Republic, which also exercises control over the financial and military affairs, and measures necessary for the struggle against counter-revolution. The Tartar Republic is supplied with funds and technical resources from the common fund of the Russian Soviet Republic.

Soviet Successes Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Bolshevik military communiqué by Russian wireless reports that in the Sventianski direction, after overcoming the enemies' resistance, "our troops occupied a series of points from three to three and a half miles east of Mozian village," and also further south, in the vicinity northwest of Postavy, the Soviets repulsed enemy attacks, taking prisoners and one machine gun.

In the Molodetchno direction, along the sector Krivitchi, Dolgino, Pleshtchinitz, Lake Pelik, hard fighting continues. In the Borisov region, Soviet troops occupied positions on the left bank of the Beresina. In the Bobruisk region, an enemy attack was repulsed.

In the Retchitsa direction, fighting of a local nature has taken place. In the Tarascha region, Soviet troops, developing their success during an engagement, occupied a number of hamlets 27 miles from Tarascha. Northwest of Tarascha, Soviet troops are successfully repulsing enemy attacks, the latter having flung in new reinforcements in this region. Fighting is still proceeding. In the Vapniarka region Soviet troops have held up an enemy counter-advance, driving him back beyond the line of villages 20 miles southeast of Vapniarka.

Vote Favors Soviets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—At the congress of representatives of laborers, Cossacks and mountaineers, which was held at Ekaterinodar, a resolution was passed for cooperation by all possible means for consolidation of the Soviet power and to deprive all Cossack generals and officers, who were in the service of General Denikin, of the "Cossack" title. The officers include General Wrangel and the British officer, General Holman.

French Note to Soviets Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Moscow messages state that a declaration has been received at Copenhagen from the French Government, in which it states that it has not in any way taken part in the military operations which the Polish Government says they were compelled to undertake owing to an offensive started by the Soviet Government on April 6, while negotiations were still in progress between the Polish Government and Soviet Russia. The declaration further says that members of the French military missions in Poland were, at the beginning of military operations between Soviet Russia and Poland, ordered to leave the front, and that, at present, not a single French officer is with the Polish Army.

VANCOUVER SHIPPING STRIKE AT AN END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—After four weeks of idleness during which shipping out of this port was seriously disrupted, the crews of a number of vessels have returned to work. Four hundred men were on strike, and it is estimated that they lost \$40,000 in wages. The men at first struck for an increase in pay of approximately \$15 a month all round. Later the question of method of negotiation with the companies was made an issue, and the question of wages was practically forgotten.

Employees held out for a joint conference of representatives of the various unions on the one hand and the companies on the other. This the companies refused, agreeing only to negotiate with their own employees as to terms. The terms of settlement are that the men will receive an all round increase of about \$10 a month, with various concessions, such as a 48-hour week, but the companies have gained their point, in that they will carry on future conferences on the basis of dealings between companies' heads and the union men, the latter of whom must also be members of the crews affected, union representatives being present. This was practically the offer of the companies when the strike was called, as far as the recognition of the unions go. The companies have always granted this recognition. The Canadian Pacific Railway vessels were not affected by the strike. The only labor trouble in progress here now is between master bakers and the men. This strike has been going on since May 1.

SOCIALISTS MEET IN MASSACHUSETTS

Platform Calls for State Housing and Marketing Plans, Free Speech and Abolition of Injunction in Labor Disputes

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The annual conference of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, held yesterday at the hall of the Finnish Socialist branch, 521 Cambridge Street, Allston, was attended by about 60 delegates. The Socialist Party, it was asserted by the speakers, has long been declaring that the most significant thing about the present political situation is the lack of material difference between the two major political parties. The work of the convention therefore centered on means of presenting to the people a solution of the problems now confronting them, for which, it was contended, the older parties have no remedy.

Resolutions were passed demanding a general amnesty for Eugene V. Debs and for all political prisoners. Demand was also made for the repeal of the Espionage Act and all other repressive war-time legislation.

The platform adopted "calls upon all American workers of hand or brain, and upon all citizens who believe in political liberty and social justice, to free the country from the oppressive misrule of the old political parties and to take the government into their own hands under the banner and upon the program of the Socialist Party."

The platform pledges the party to the following measures:

"1. The erection by the commonwealth of model homes for the working people to be rented at the cost of maintenance.

"2. The establishment of stores and warehouses for the selling of the necessities of life direct to the people.

"3. The establishment of a minimum wage and equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, based upon the ascertained cost of living for maintaining a family in a reasonable condition of health and mental well-being.

"4. The establishment of a legal maximum working week of 40 hours.

"5. Statutory recognition of the unrestricted right of the workers to strike and boycott and to employ all possible means to improve their conditions, and the prohibition of the use of private detective agencies and of injunctions in labor disputes.

"6. The strict observation of the constitutional right of free speech, free press and public assembly.

"7. All election days to be made legal holidays.

"8. The residential period of three months in any city or town to give full right of suffrage to any citizen.

"9. Any alien who has lived one year in the state and has declared his intention of becoming a citizen by taking out his first papers shall be entitled to vote in municipal and state elections.

"10. Equal suffrage, regardless of sex."

Candidates were nominated as follows: Governor, Walter S. Hutchins, Greenfield; lieutenant-governor, Daniel R. Donovan, Holyoke; secretary of state, Miss Edith Williams, Brookline; treasurer, Louis Marcus, Boston; auditor, Herbert H. Thompson, Haverhill; attorney-general, John Weaver Sherman, Boston.

SOCIALISTS BOLT JEWISH CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After a stormy session on Sunday night during which the presiding officer, Julian Mack of Chicago, refused to entertain a motion to make the Jewish conference a permanent body, the sessions were adjourned and a permanent organization was effected which is to be known as the American Jewish Congress. A split occurred on the ruling, but Mr. Mack was sustained.

The Socialist element yesterday morning again bolted the congress, but returned in the afternoon, when it was agreed to permit them to elect members of their group of the executive committee of 71 of the congress. The Socialists won another point when it was agreed to permit one of their speakers to give a 15-minute address later on in which their position would be stated.

PRESIDENT INDORSES KEYNOTE SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had a conference with President Wilson yesterday, at which he took up with the President the Democratic platform to be adopted at San Francisco. Chairman Cummings will deliver the keynote speech in the convention. A draft of this speech was placed before the President several days ago, and the purpose of the conference yesterday was to discuss the address in detail.

President Wilson, it was learned, was entirely satisfied with the tone of the address prepared and submitted to him. On the League of Nations issue, Chairman Cummings, it was stated, accepted the Wilsonian doctrine in its entirety, and his address appeals to the convention to support the President's course in the treaty fight. President Wilson desires his political followers to adopt a platform on the lines of that recently adopted by the Virginia State Convention and which has gained the complete indorsement of the White House.

Mr. Cummings does not anticipate

trouble at San Francisco on the League of Nations issue. His view is that harmony will prevail and that President Wilson's attitude will be indorsed.

RISES FOR POSTAL WORKERS PROPOSED

Joint Congressional Committee Offers Bills Calling for Increases in Pay for 275,000 Men Averaging \$130 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After an extensive investigation by a joint committee of Congress of the salaries received by postal employees, bills prepared by the committee were introduced in both houses of Congress yesterday proposing increases in pay for the 275,000 employees averaging \$130 annually.

The Post Office committees of the Senate and of the House will meet this morning to consider the bills and it is expected that a favorable report will be made at once, since the effect of the report of the joint committee will be to make investigations by separate committees unnecessary. If the measure can be enacted into law this week, increases would take effect in July of this year, with additional increases for each of three successive years.

The principal increases provided for are:

City letter carriers to receive an average increase of \$200 annually, with \$1400 as a minimum and \$1800 as a maximum salary.

Clerks of the first and second-class post offices to receive average increases of \$200, with the same maximum and minimum salaries as city carriers.

Special clerks are given increases of \$150, with a minimum of \$1900 and a maximum of \$2000.

Watchmen, messengers and laborers are awarded increases of \$125; minimum, \$1350, and maximum, \$1450.

Railway postal clerks to receive increases of from \$175 to \$300, with salaries ranging from \$1600 to \$2300. The number of grades is reduced from 10 to six.

Rural carriers' increases average \$100, with a minimum of \$1720 and a maximum of \$2160. The increase for this class is smaller because rural carriers were given higher pay two years ago.

Rural delivery carriers on motor routes are awarded increases from \$2450 to \$2600.

Postmasters are to receive increases according to their classifications. First-class postmasters are to receive salaries ranging from \$3200 to \$8000, depending on the size of the office, which is from \$200 to \$300 higher than the present schedule.

Second-class postmasters range from \$2300 to \$3000, increases being from \$100 to \$300. Third-class postmasters are awarded increases up to \$200, with \$1000 as a minimum and \$2200 as a maximum.

Supervisory officers in post offices of the first-class are to receive general increases, as are station superintendents. Assistants in second-class offices are scheduled for a minimum of \$1800 and a maximum of \$2150.

Supervisors of mail delivery are to receive increases of \$100, with \$1000 as a minimum and \$1200 as a maximum.

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DRASTIC PENALTY FOR LIQUOR SELLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MOUNT AIRY, North Carolina—Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1000 and ordered to leave the state of North Carolina within 90 days or of going to jail should he be found within the state after that time, is the punishment meted out to Samuel A. Hennis, a wholesale produce merchant of Mount Airy, recently convicted of selling blockade whiskey. It is believed here that Hennis will make short work of selling his Mount Airy property and of leaving the state.

ARMENIAN LEADERS CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has reported that the Armenian Government was in full control throughout the country and that complete order was being maintained. Georgian troops are said to have taken some Bolshevik cavalrymen prisoner, this being the first intimation to the State Department that the Georgians were fighting the Bolsheviks. An agreement was made between those governments some time ago.



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RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS PROPOSED

President of National Editorial Association Would Have Congress Limit Number of Pages and Size of Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Congress by prompt legislative enactment should restrict the issue of every newspaper in the United States to a maximum of so many pages per day and in such act define a maximum page size," declared Edward Albright, of Tennessee, president of the National Editorial Association, in opening the thirty-fifth annual convention of that organization yesterday at Faneuil Hall, Boston.

"Large users of print paper, with their own mills or contracts, should keep out of the spot market," continued Mr. Albright. "An acute situation demands drastic action. Congress, also, should make a substantial appropriation for a determined effort to find a substitute for wood pulp. The discovery of such a substitute would help save the forests of the United States from entire destruction and would secure the production of print paper from some annual crop, thereby assuring an ample supply of raw material at reasonable prices.

Profiteering Indicated

"President Dodge of the International Paper Company is quoted as saying that this company has not sold a pound of print paper for more than 5 cents and that most of its sales have been at not over 4½ cents. With these figures before us, it does not require the trained mathematician to prove that the ubiquitous profiteer is abroad in the print paper field, just as he is in many other lines of trade. Because of the prices now demanded for print paper, hundreds of small papers throughout the country are facing disaster. Already many have been forced to suspend. Jobbers in most parts of the country are asking and receiving all the way from 10 to 18 cents.

"Conservation of print paper everywhere has been urged, but only intermittently practiced. It has become quite evident that no voluntary agreement can be reached by which newspaper consumption may materially be decreased. It is said upon good authority that 60 large newspapers in the United States consume approximately 75 per cent of the print paper in the country. Some of these, while advocating conservation for others are unstinted in the amounts used in their daily editions. This convention faces the task of pointing the way for solution of these problems."

Banquet Given by State Association

Gov. Calvin Coolidge was the principal speaker at the complimentary banquet tendered the National Editorial Association members by the Massachusetts Press Association last evening at the Copley Plaza Hotel, at which John N. Cole was toastmaster. Governor Coolidge, after expressing his pleasure at welcoming a profession so ready to detect sham and to realize and appreciate a reality, directed the attention of visitors to Massachusetts, not because of her commercial activities, and transportation facilities, but on account of the character of her people. A true journalist, he said, is not a realist but an idealist. The influence of journalism lies in telling to people the character of the news of the day, and of interpreting its meaning, he asserted. There was never a time like the present, he declared, when journalistic direction would count for so much, involving as it does the choice of the essential and the rejection of that which is incidental. He ascribed the economic character of the questions before the nation to the war through which it has just passed. The only remedy, he said, is to increase production.

Other speakers were Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, Edward Albright, of Tennessee, and Henry J. Harriman, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The convention is to be in session throughout the week, with 600 delegates from the United States and Canada attending. Besides the paper shortage, other problems such as rates of mail, advertising and advertising agencies, are to receive considerable attention. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, is scheduled to address the convention tomorrow evening. Following the convention in Boston, the delegates plan to make a four weeks tour through the eastern provinces of Canada as guests of the Canadian Government.

POSSIBLE REVISION OF TURKISH PACT

Tendency Observed in France in Favor of Changing Terms of Treaty With the Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that there is a continued tendency in France to revise the Turkish treaty, even before it has been signed. That the demand of the Turks for a new delay until July 11, before giving their decision, will be granted can hardly be in doubt, and the opportunity will probably be taken once more to suggest that, in the meantime, it would be wise to reflect upon whether the text as elaborated should be maintained.

Two facts have been circulating here in support of the campaign for revision. The first is the rumor of the intended resignation of Earl Curzon from the British Foreign Office, which is meant to indicate a new British view of the Turkish question. The second is the reported flight of Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, from Constantinople to join the Nationalists.

Both statements may be without foundation and are obviously launched by certain persons to influence opinion. It is well, however, to take the Turkish propaganda seriously. An important evening journal, "L'Intransigeant," which represents one section of officialdom, declares today that, in order to have the treaty modified in a fashion which would correspond with the French views, that is before France rallied to the British viewpoint, it is necessary that there should be a change of British opinion, and it sees in the Curzon rumor symptoms of this change.

Here is additional reason, it adds, for acting with the most extreme prudence in Asia Minor, and to follow events there with the greatest possible attention. French troops are constantly leaving Constantinople, where only 10,000 French soldiers remain, and they are being added to the forces of General Gouraud in Syria. While French prestige should be assured in Syria, it is urged that Muhammadan feeling in North Africa, where France has such large interests, should be consulted, and grave dangers of a possible expedition against Damascus, which the Arabs regard as a holy city, are pointed out.

UNIFIED MISSIONARY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Unification of foreign missionary work of all Presbyterian and Reformed Churches is expected after the three synods, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has announced. A majority of the judicatories of the seven denominations concerned have already approved of the amendment to the articles of agreement of the Council of Churches holding to the Presbyterian system, by which it is proposed to change this body from an advisory organization to an administrative council with power to act "especially with reference to matters concerning the functioning of the missionary boards of the churches involved."

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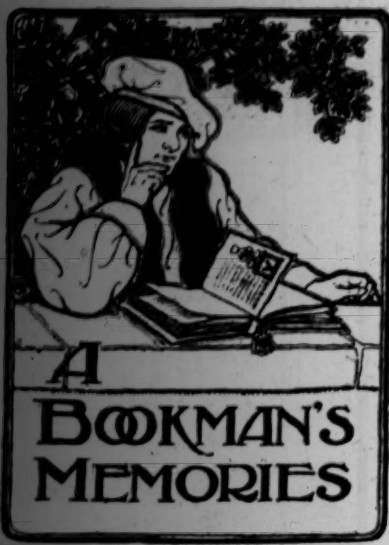
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Kenneth Grahame

It was a mixed and versatile group of men that gathered around William Ernest Henley, in London, in the early 50s. Diverse in temperament and achievement, Henley was the thread that bound them together—he, and the fact that all were writing, more or less, for the Scots Observer and National Observer.

Most of these men earned their living by their pens, but there were a few of the group to whom literature was a well-loved, but a leisure-hour, occupation. They held positions, with regular salaries, and they wrote in the evening or on Sunday. In places where the group met—at the National Observer offices; at luncheons in Soho; at the monthly dining club founded by Herbert Trench, the poet; at the country place of the inner circle of the group, the Sussex Bell, I always fancied that I could distinguish those who had salaried positions; who were not obliged to live by their pens. They looked more comfortable; they ate their food in a more leisurely way; they were readier to praise than to blame, because literature was to them a delightful relaxation, not an arduous business.

Among these leisure-hour gentlemen of the pen was a tall, well-knit, blonde man, who moved slowly and with dignity, and who preserved, amid the violent discussions and altercations that enlivened the meetings of the group, a calm, comprehending demeanor accompanied by a ready smile that women would call "sweet."

When I wrote of the calm and contented look of these leisure-hour gentlemen of the pen, compared with the anxious aspect of those who lived by writing, I fear that I slipped into a generalization, a thing to avoid. For when I come to think of it, this blonde, temperate, kindly-looking man had also a startled air, such as a fawn might assume who suddenly found himself on Boston Common, quite prepared to go through with the adventure, as a well-bred fawn should do under any circumstances, but unable to escape wholly from the memory of the glades and woods whence he had come. He seemed to be a man who had not yet become quite accustomed to the discovery that he was no longer a child; but grown-up and prosperous. Success did not atone for the loss of the child outlook. Everyone of us has his adjective. His adjective was—startled.

There were so many men in this group, so many strangers were continually coming and going, that it was some time before I learnt who this blonde, gentle man of letters was. I addressed a question to my neighbor at one of the dinners. "Who is that man?" I asked. My neighbor replied, "Kenneth Grahame." He wrote that jolly thing about children called, "The Olympians." Henley thinks very highly of him. He's something in the Bank of England.

Time passed. We met several times. Probably we did not have much to say to one another, and curiously, one of our meetings, a chance encounter, when we did not exchange a word, made a vivid impression upon me. Readers of "Pagan Papers" know that one of the author's favorite spots is the Hurley backwater on the Thames, near "the great shadow of Harefield Hill," near where "Dorchester's stately roof broods over the quiet fields."

By that time I was a devoted admirer of Kenneth Grahame. I had read "Pagan Papers," "The Golden Age," and "Dream Days," and knew his standpoint and how charmingly he took it, not with the light-hearted genius of Stevenson, not with the playful erudition of the author of "Religio Medici," but hovering between them, with a gay twist here, and a classical tag there. How well, I reflected, he knows the heart and spirit of the child; how neatly and completely he analyzes from the standpoint of the child-world the stupidity of the adult world, its interest in social trifles, and its concern for the formal, daily routine that the child knows is so unimportant compared with a discovered bird's nest, a castle in the clouds, or a new place where the river may be forded.

Well, on one of my holiday journeys to the Thames the train stopped, as usual, at a riverside junction, and on the platform, welcoming friends, was Kenneth Grahame, watchful, a little fussy, bothering about wraps and a carriage, ignoring two children who were of the party, but studiously polite to their parents.

I smiled, and continued to smile long after the train had left the station because I was recalling to mind the closing passage of "The Olympians."

That night I reread the lines. Do you remember them?

"Well! The Olympians are all past and gone. Somehow the sun does not seem to shine so brightly as it used; the trackless meadows of old time

have shrunk and dwindled away to a few poor acres. A saddening doubt, a dull suspicion creeps over me. Et in Arcadia ego—I certainly did once inhabit Arcady. Can it be I, too, have become an Olympian?"

When I examine Kenneth Grahame's small sheaf of books I discover that almost all of them are amplifications of the idea expressed in "The Olympians"—that is, the importance of the child life and viewpoint, and the unimportance of the objects pursued by the elders or Olympians. For literary purposes it was perhaps fortunate that the elders in Kenneth Grahame's upbringing were uncles and aunts, not parents.

He has one other theme-escape: escape from prose to poetry; from the prose of Threadneedle Street, where the Bank of England is situated, and of which eventually he became secretary, to poetry of the trackless meadows to Cantabrigia, or trout, to Orion, or Gypsies, to a human uncle, or to an unsophisticated artist, to anything that had nothing to do with banking and prosperity.

Clearly defined, we view the career of this successful man of letters. Literature opened to him two avenues of escape from the satiety of civilization—the memories of childhood, and the romance of the open road. "The Wind in the Willows," published in 1908—what is it but the attempt of an Olympian to see the animal kingdom through the eyes of a child, as an abode where things happen exactly as they do in the world, where the rat, the otter, the badger, and the toad act as the man acts. The reader must be determined never to be surprised; he must make believe as easily as the child does, and if the Olympian does not find in this volume the tremendous verisimilitude of Kipling's "Jungle Book" that is only to say that the Olympian is a critic, and literary critics have no place in Kenneth Grahame Land.

"The Golden Age" and "Dream Days" are his best works. One of these books so charmed Swinburne that he allowed himself to be easily persuaded to write two columns of appreciation in the Daily Chronicle; and it was these two books that had the advantage of being illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. He caught the inspiration; he added to our knowledge of these children their quick, fresh thoughts and the wonder things they saw and dreamed. The designs were in color, but they were reproduced in monochrome.

Years afterward, when the English and American public continued to demand edition after edition of these books, the publishers sought, and after long search found, the original drawings, and published them in color to the joy of all Olympians and of the Edwards, Harolds, Selmas and Charloottes of this world.

Just a few little books! A banker's escape from the prose and tedium of life. How easy it seems! How hard it is to do!

LIFE IN THE WEST OF IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is a truism to say that without a feeling of nationality there cannot exist a national art. Hitherto the artists of modern Ireland have mainly drawn their ideas on painting from Paris through London, and these ideas were much diluted on the journey. But of late there is indication that the Irish painters are again looking to their own land for inspiration as they did in the days of long ago.

An artist who has given the lead in this respect is Mr. Jack B. Yeats, and he has just opened the annual exhibition of his pictures in Dublin. The title he has selected for his show, "Life in the West of Ireland," is quite appropriate, for every picture tells a story as vividly as if gifted with speech, interpreting always the true animus of the land and the people. Some one has written of his work that it impresses one as if each picture was a "good-by to something."

And this feeling came because each picture is the expression of a moment that once was.

Every one looking at the "Malicair, Early Morning" would know, as surely as if sworn to by many witnesses, that on a certain gray morning as the yellow light of the dawn first began to shine on the window pane, a traveler actually stood in a street of shops with their shutters up, awaiting a long car which was ascending the hills toward him, and disturbing the crows from the roadway.

And again in "Going to the Races" one cannot doubt that on a day of brilliant sun in the west of Ireland, a string of cars filled with men and women, gayly rattled over a hilly road to the races, and that the painter was on the spot, taking in every detail with an affection which made him a part of what he saw. It is easy to see that those "Old Friends"—two farmers, visitors to the seashore after the saving of the harvest, who sit on a rock gazing out over the ocean, were truly old friends, and not two artist's models who find themselves side by side in an artist's studio.

The titles of his figure subjects tell where his heart is: "Islanders Thawing," "The Circus Waggon," "Kelplinking," "The Old Car Driver," and "The Ballad Singer." The artist loves best to paint people of the remote villages, the market towns, the lonely places, "the long roads and stony ditches." He portrays them in pen and ink with washes of color in a style distinguished and original. His landscapes, done in oils, express the same feeling as do his drawings, and depict scenes in the south and west. No one could paint thus unless his affections were keenly responsive to those of the men, women, and children of Ireland, and to the earth, the air, and the water which make that country and the sky above it.

When Irish national art comes into its own, Mr. Yeats will be recognized as the pioneer in the renaissance.

READING BETWEEN THE LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever stop to think of the immensely human side to the advertisements in newspapers and magazines? Or have you come to think of them only as reading matter to be consulted when at last it is time to buy that much-needed suit, or to look for a cottage for the summer? Or do you read them as they should be read—as revealing human documents, a record of human ambitions, of failings, maybe, or of vast aspirations to success? Take up a copy of The Bill-board, and passing its futuristic cover with only one startled glance, turn with me to page 44, where we find the "At Liberty and Want Advertisements" and an evening's entertainment as well. Let your eye wander down the closely printed columns, and then you will undoubtedly do as did the writer—go back to the start and read them carefully, every one. Take, for instance, the case of "Young Man, six feet, 22, slender; ambitious and talented as a black-face monologist and end-man in walk, talk and expression."

"Young Man!" We will grant him his youth since the tell-tale figures "22" so closely follow his characterization of himself. There is youth itself in the naïveté of his next sentence—"think I could do eccentric dancing by training, as I am long-legged and very light on my feet." Long-legged and light on his feet! Picture this same young man at the awkward age of 14, say, when he put on his first pair of long trousers, and braved "the crowd" at the village school. (We are sure of "village," for surely no payments ever fostered such ingenuities.) How the other boys, still sheltered by the usual in short trousers, jeered at him as "Beano!" hiding their envy under a manly show of contempt! But "light on his feet!" Oh, certainly, light on his feet, so that the same boys who jeered at the "longies" remained to envy him, when in the dusk on the sidewalk in front of his home that evening he did a boyish clog or a much-admired monkey dance. We see him again, holding magic-lantern shows and staging circuses in the barn, charging two pence admission. As he stands in the gloom counting the profits before he goes behind to stage the entertainment, we know when his first ambition to be a showman was born. It was right there, in the clover-scented twilight with the voice of authority calling him from the house to "hurry up and come to bed," while a masculine voice, playing bass to his mother's treble, suggests that they "let the child have his fun."

Small Boy Thrills

We know, without being told, of his attempt to run away with the circus when it left town after three days so full of thrills that an excited small boy could not sleep at night. But how cold it was in the dawn, when with his little bundle of clothes under his arm, he stole down the back way, avoiding the creaky board in the stairs, to join the train at a siding! How sweetly the lilacs smelled, and what a homesick smell it was to a boy who was leaving his mother without even a good-by! And what, when safely over the garden fence, was that huge bulk, that terrifying shape of shadows, that confronted him in the pasture? An escaped elephant from the circus? No, only his father's black cow. This would never do! One cannot be a "fraid cat" when one is running away to see the world. But it is undeniably lonesome and cold, and it is as much of a relief as a disappointment to reach the siding and find that the circus train had pulled out shortly after midnight.

It is easy to picture the years between, when we read further down in the advertisement. We forget the little lonely boy who climbed so thankfully back into a warm bed, and who skillfully evaded the inquiries of a parent old in the ways of boys as to why his clothes were tied in a bundle, and why he was keeping his pudding from last night's dinner in a cardboard shoe box beside the bed. We forget him and his embarrassment, and go on to the revealing paragraph. "Will quit my job as a telegraph operator as soon as I find that I can make good." There you have all the confiding temperament of the artist and the shrewdness of his country up-bringing. He will quit his job, it is true. He will quit it for a chance at better things—for the stage, in fine. But only when he knows that he "can make good." What could be more provident than that clause? No chances, even in the name of art, for Young-Man-Brought-up-in-the-Country!

In Life's Whirligig

He had to go to high school. And he had to become a telegraph operator. Wise parental edicts saw to that. But after all, the ambition of the little boy who staged a circus in the barn and held magic-lantern shows has by no means left the "Young Man, six feet, 22, slender and ambitious." It is still there. And if the proper inducement be offered, that same little boy will be looking at you through the eyes of some tall, handsome young vaudeville artist, whom you will some night watch on the stage in "dancing and monologues." Or, if perchance, satisfied that he cannot "make good," he will look at you very wistfully from the eyes of some telegraph operator six feet in height who will carelessly count the words in the telegram you pass over the desk and question you sternly as to whether or not that doubtful letter is an "n" or a "u."

And so they go—these strange advertisements. You may deem them out of your world until you have learned to read between the lines. Just as the wild man in the circus eats his rice pudding for dinner and takes his

children to walk, when his duties as a wild man are over, for the day, so do these folk, apart from their professional life, appear like one and all of us.

Which brings us to the problem of how to answer the question of young Six-Years-Old, home from seeing his first circus.

THE PILGRIMS IN HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The days spent by America's Pilgrim Fathers in Holland in that 12-year interim between their departure for England, their unsuccessful attempt to cross the ocean in the small ship Speedwell, which so belied its name, and their final eventful journey in the memorable Mayflower, were days of obscurity, so far as the average reader of history is concerned.

A study of the archives in the Town Hall of the quaint city of Leyden, where Pilgrim records have been kept, gives evidence, however, that in that time they made for themselves the reputation of being a zealous, industrious and well-behaved people. But King James I of England evidently was not of that opinion, or perhaps he really was and merely wanted to get them back to their English homes, for through his ambassador, Sir Ralph Winwood, he denounced them to the Council of Holland as "ill-conditioned Brownists, not submissive to King and hierarchy, banished men, who deserve no sympathy."

This unkind characterization of men and women who were to make history of the most thrilling as well as the most important variety, was forwarded to the Dutch authorities at a time when the Pilgrims, who had been sojourning in Amsterdam, desired to leave that city and wrote to the Leyden magistrates asking "formal permission to come there for a time."

It was one Jan Van Hout, so the Rev. J. Irwin Brown, pastor of the Dutch Church, Rotterdam, who has been making a study of this page of Pilgrim history, tells us, who, supported by his fellow magistrates, wrote courteously but firmly to King James' ambassador, in part, as follows:

It is, however, true that in February last a petition was presented to us in the name of Jan Roberts (i.e., John Robinson), Minister of the Gospel, together with some people of the Reformed Christian Faith, born in England, requesting that, as they intended taking up their abode in Leyden, they might be granted free permission to do so. We answered officially, stating that we did not refuse free entrance to honest people that behaved honestly and submitted to the Statutes and Ordinances of the city; and that therefore the entrance of the Petitioners would be welcome and agreeable to us.

This may be verified by the Petition and by our Reply of which we send your Excellency a copy. We may add that no further steps have been taken by us in this matter. We were not then aware, nor indeed are we now, that the Petitioners had been banished from England, or that they belonged to the sect of the Brownists.

We, therefore, beg your Excellency to forward this information with the accompanying document to the Lord Advocate, so that no misunderstanding may arise between ourselves and their Excellencies the Ambassadors, or His Majesty himself; and that we may be held excused by His Excellencies and, consequently, by His Majesty.

In Holland, one of the most enlightened nations of Europe at that time, the Pilgrim Fathers—and mothers—learned the great lesson of tolerance. And they learned an even deeper love of liberty than they had learned before, an enthusiasm for individual freedom which they carried far away overseas with them.

Also they learned many more tangible things, including the accountability of magistrates to the people; the value of popular election, whether of ministers or magistrates; the consecration of minute labor to the commonwealth, or common welfare, as in the registration of deeds and mortgages, and the personal care of the poor; and the duty and the privilege that devolve on thinking and responsible men to secure, and jealously to guard—the freedom of the press.

They learned, too, in a state not rudimentary but highly organized, that government, to be just and equitable, must be of the people, by the people, for the people.

For 12 years they learned these lessons in preparation for the establishment of the great American Commonwealth whose foundation stones they were to set firmly in place in readiness for the day when the United States of America should announce to the whole world its Declaration of Independence.

A Miniature Newspaper

How "the smallest newspaper in the world," a tiny four-page folder called Better Times, published in imitation of an ordinary paper, came into existence and grew was told this paper by George J. Hecht, its editor, who launched the publication as chairman of the publicity committee of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, which is composed of about 50 social service organizations.

"When the Houses were first organized in April, 1919, in order to focus the attention of the community and government actively upon neighborhood organization, Americanization and child welfare work, a pamphlet explaining the purposes of the organization was a necessity. The miniature newspaper with its 4x6 inch pages was used instead of a conventional folder, and was made to contain settlement news, editorials, cartoons and a humorous column, besides an appeal for funds. So successful was the paper in arousing interest and raising money that it was soon made the house organ of the organization.

TECHNICIANS HOMEWARD BOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

They used to come back to London all through the war, those young Englishmen from the far corners of the earth. This one had laid down his post in the Chinese customs, made his way to Belfast to say good-by to his parents, and then came straight like a homing bird, to enlist in London. They came from South African mines, from British Guianan plantations, from newspaper offices in Chicago—England needed them.

And I am touched in much the same way when I come in contact with the young Russians in New York, who belong to the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. They are far away from a native land in trouble, Bolshevik but patriots, and as the Moscow wireless has sent its message inviting the Russian legions home to build a new Russia of the masses, they are, as it were, in a training camp, waiting for a chance to sail. There are 1500 of them in New York alone, and another thousand over the country, mostly in the manufacturing centers of New England and Pennsylvania, but some as far west as Moline, Illinois, and Butte, Montana.

The Russians who have joined these technical aid societies are of two sorts. First there are the professional men and women of high standing and executive ability who feel that they might be of immediate use in the work of rehabilitating Russia's demoralized industries.

The Homing Instinct

Some of them have been away from Russia for years. Many were exiles who never expected to go back, and who have children, and even grandchildren in America. But the revolution made patriots of them, and they dream dreams of a better world, the old dreams they had as students in Kiev and Moscow. There are among them engineers, civil, electrical, marine, chemical, scientific agriculturists, foresters, dentists, teachers, skilled workers in the garment trades. Many of them are neither Socialists nor Communists, but they are Russians, and they know that Russia needs them.

Some of them who have forgotten their language are studying Russian grammar again, and forgoing with those who have come more recently from their mother country.

But somehow, I am even more touched by those others, the unskilled workers, and the lawyers and salesmen. The unskilled, many of whom were sinking into a rut in America, have had a whole new world opened to them by the revolution. They want to go back, but they want to acquire skill and some special usefulness before they go. The lawyers too—there are few lawyers in Russia, and no law quarrels over property rights, so we are told, are busy studying new professions, anxious to serve when they arrive.

A City of Terminals

The New York Society for Technical Aid being the largest, is the most interesting. Its members are divided into about a dozen groups—the commercial group, the agricultural group, the shoeworkers' group, and the cap-makers' group.

The groups meet together and discuss at length the problems of their special industries, comparing their various experiences in America with what they know to be Russian conditions. Their aim, if the day comes when they can return to Europe, is to cling together as groups, so that those that have studied together and discussed problems, can unite for work. It would, of course, be foolish for some clothing workers to go to Moscow and some to Odessa both to try to set up factories short-handed. Furthermore, Russian industry is far behind American factory methods, and will have to be very generally reorganized from the ground up, if the Soviet Government achieve its plans. Those groups who know American methods will form the nucleus for model factories.

The New York society is now engaged in a campaign to get a building to house the Polytechnic Institute which it plans to establish in the near future. Classes in the Russian language, will be given in engineering, chemistry, and other scientific subjects.

And so, in spite of the many political differences among the students, and Russian-Americans have many political differences with the politics of two countries affecting their lives, Russia may yet welcome home a technical legion that will be one of the famous regiments of history.

A Famous Jingle

A large number of original manuscripts of the late Eugene F. Ware, "Ironquill," have been deposited in the Kansas Historical Society for permanent preservation. Among the manuscripts is the famous "Dewey" jingle written by Ware a few hours after the news came that Admiral Dewey had defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor and had taken the city. The little "Poem" was written almost on

the spur of the moment and took less than five minutes. Yet it was printed by every newspaper in the country the following morning and during the remaining days of the Spanish war was the most frequently quoted jingle of the period. It runs as follows:

O Dewey was the morning
Upon the first of May;
And Dewey was the admiral
Down in Manila Bay;
And Dewey were the regent's eyes,
Them orbs of deepest blue;
And Dewey feel discouraged?
I dew not think we Dew.

Some of the New England newspapers, while they printed the jingle, took occasion to comment upon the particularly atrocious grammar used in the sixth line. The Boston Globe printed an editorial regretting "that a man of such genius did not have a better knowledge of grammar." Some editors changed the "copy." Ironquill always insisted that it was done deliberately and that as a matter of fact the exuberance of the ordinary citizen upon some joyful occasion is correctly reflected in the poem. For the citizen who throws his hat in the air and yells, doesn't care two whoops about grammar anyway. "Ironquill" maintained that he wrote exactly as he felt on that day.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Dr. Carruth is at Stanford

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am a constant and very interested reader of the Book Review and literary news page of The Christian Science Monitor. I rely on it solely for news of the field of literature. I am sending this note to correct an item in your Literary Letter of May 10, 1920, concerning Prof. William Herbert Carruth, whom you refer to as being of Kansas University. Dr. Carruth was at Kansas University at the time he wrote the poem in question, but is now professor of comparative literature and head of the English department of the Stanford University. Being a student here, and knowing Dr. Carruth, I was especially interested in the item about his poem, and felt that you might be glad to receive this correction, for we are all proud here that Dr. Carruth is now of Stanford University.

(Signed) LEWIS BURT LESLEY,
Stanford University, California.

A City of Terminals

What has been termed a "new city in San Francisco Bay" has been planned in detail to provide a marine terminal for future commerce, and the completeness with which the plans have been worked out shows the belief of the projectors that what now stands on paper will eventually be translated into docks, warehouses, tracks and all the miscellaneous equipment that nowadays facilitates the passage of merchandise between trains and steamships. The Pacific Port Terminal, as it is named by a writer in the Pacific Marine Review, would extend about two miles seaward from Berkeley, on the east shore of the harbor, and its piers would look directly out at the Pacific through the Golden Gate. Harbor works, warehouses, factory developments, and machinery have been provided for in a way that would require many years before the terminal could be finished, but the immensity of the scheme is easily visible in that part of it which would be first undertaken. Here is specified "two long wharfage faces of upward of two miles on each side of the first unit, with a distance of 3000 feet between them, flanked by 3000 feet of waterway on each side of the wharfage face." When one tries to picture a marine terminal, equipped with special facilities and places for handling every conceivable commodity from a package of tacks to a train load of lumber or grain, and proposing to make its beginning by constructing some four miles of wharfage, one sees that the finished project might fairly enough be called a "new city."

And so, in spite of the many political differences among the students, and Russian-Americans have many political differences with the politics of two countries affecting their lives, Russia may yet welcome home a technical legion that will be one of the famous regiments of history.

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GIDDY

The children who played about in the park gardens knew him as Giddy, which was their way of saying what he had told them—with his strange, crooked smile—that his name was Guido. They had stared at him and tried to say it and had been greatly amused by their own cleverness in twisting it into the practical, pleasing "Giddy."

One day probably one of the children would think to question him about what he did in the wintertime when the gardens were hidden under a blanket of snow and it was too cold for small hands to hold the strings of gay balloons or the slim sticks of pinwheels. As it was, however, no one had thought to ask him how he made enough to live on when they did not help him. And there was merely noisy joy on one of the first warm days this spring when Giddy was suddenly spied way up the city avenue that bordered the gardens.

It was quite an extraordinary day for Giddy. He felt as if he had come home after a long journey. For when he had caught up with the clutter of children, he had cast all thought of revenue aside—his business would take care of itself in due time he knew—and after setting the new white rush basket with its brilliant, crackling freight of pinwheels down on the damp earth and anchoring his bobbing bunch of gold and lavender and green balloons safely to the back of the bench, he sat down, smiling excitedly, and talked very fast in an Italian patois to the children, who swarmed over his knees and affectionately tucked their arms about his rough bronzed neck.

There were newcomers among the children, youngsters who had this season outgrown being wheeled babyishly about in gray wicker prams with only woolly rabbits to make up to them for not being able to run about on the ground with older brothers and sisters. During the months that Giddy did not come they had arrived at the period of proud stability on sturdy legs.

Giddy had a great deal to tell the children. He always had in the spring. Of his dark-skinned wife who had just come from Italy and of the kittens he had in a basket behind the stove at home. There was a queer little cradle song that the children had remembered from last year. He sang it for them in a reedy tenor voice. They watched him breathlessly as he sat there with the balloons floating restlessly about back of the bench.

After all the children had been taken away to evening bread and milk by their nursemaids Giddy wandered back up the city avenue. Only two balloons were left, one gold, one red. And when an enormous policeman who had guarded one of the crossings for years stopped traffic to let him by, and commented jovially on the fact that it must have been a good day's business, Giddy replied, with his strange, crooked smile "Yes—sell all da balloons—but that not all—make da child'n ver' happy—G'nigh."

"The Rug Store"

SUMMER RUGS
Linoleums
McDOWELL & CO.
217 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Collar Hug Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Magnitude of Our Stock
permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay.
WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes
19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Established 1922
JOEL GUTMAN & Co.
A Good Store for Quality.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Wedding Invitations The Social Stationery
Norman, Remington Co.
347 N. Charles St., Baltimore
(Corner of Mulberry)
Baltimore's Famous Bookstore

MARY JOHNSTON
Florist
221-223 W. MADISON STREET,
BALTIMORE

Through Service Comes Growth
Through Growth Comes Better Service
THOMPSON BELDEN & COMPANY
A Fashion Center For Women
OMAHA Est. 1886

Very Best Groceries
J. L. APPLEBY CO.
844 Park Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.

Visit the Shop of Unusual and Artistic Things for Gifts
LYCETT, Stationer and Importer
317 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

COOPERATIVE FARM MEASURE PASSED

Act Approved by the House Is Designed to Permit Producers of Foodstuffs to Combine to Fix Prices to the Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Farmers would have the right to combine and fix prices for their products, under a bill reported yesterday from the House Judiciary Committee by its author, Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, and passed by a vote of 233 to 58.

There was some opposition to the bill by members with urban and industrial constituencies, but the desire to placate the farmer was so overwhelmingly manifested that the requests for leave to extend remarks that had never been made, but which would look well in the record, and make good campaign documents, came from all parts of the House.

Those who favored the bill did so on the ground that the farmers wanted and needed such legislation, that everything possible should be done to stimulate production, and that justice demanded that the farmers have equal privileges with manufacturers to combine for their own benefit. Those who opposed it characterized it as class legislation; as in the interests of the high prices; and as having no limitation except by action of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Farmers Alone to Benefit

Mr. Volstead, in making the committee report, explained that the object of the bill was to authorize the producers of agricultural products to form associations for the purpose of collectively preparing for market and marketing their products. The limitations are aimed to exclude from the benefits of the legislation all but actual farmers and all associations not operated for the benefit of their members as producers. Each member has but one vote in his association, irrespective of the amount of his capital invested and the association must not pay a dividend exceeding 8 per cent per annum. This is designed to compel payment to the members of as large a part of the proceeds derived from the sale of their products as possible, instead of paying it as dividend upon capital.

Some farm organizations oppose the payment of any dividend on capital; others insist that capital is needed, and that they must have the privilege of paying dividends. The rate of 8 per cent was decided upon because in many places farmers cannot borrow for loss.

Operation Explained

Mr. Volstead explained that the aim had been to make the bill sufficiently liberal for all farm cooperative associations to avail themselves of its provisions. It does not, however, compel any association to change its organization, and associations will continue to be operated under state laws.

A section of the bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to prevent the association from exploiting the public, and if an association refuses to comply with his order a suit may be brought in court to enforce it.

"The farmers are not asking a chance to oppress the public, but insist that they should be given a fair opportunity to meet business conditions as they exist," said Mr. Volstead. "Whenever a farmer seeks to sell his products he meets in the market-place the representatives of vast aggregations of organized capital that largely determine the price of his products. Personally, he has very little if anything to say about price. If he seeks to associate himself with his neighbor for the purpose of collectively negotiating for a fair price, he is threatened with prosecution. Many of the corporations with which he is compelled to deal are each composed of from 30,000 to 40,000 members. These members, collectively, do business as one person. The officers of the corporation act as agents of these members. This bill, if it becomes a law, will allow farmers to form like associations, the officers of which will act as agents for their members."

Proposal Is Opposed

A. J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois, said that the bill, which he characterized as an unreasonable and unjustifiable piece of legislation, went farther than any bill ever enacted. It does not encourage farmers to produce, but induces reduction in production and increase in price. Millions of people in the middle classes cannot stand the continued increase in the high cost of living, he said.

J. W. Husted (R.), Representative from New York, declared that the bill was drawn to enable farmers to organize to get better prices. The price control was vested in the association, and farmers could sell wheat and potatoes only at the price agreed upon by the association.

Supporters of the bill said that the farmer would get higher prices, but that the ultimate consumer would not have to pay more, and that if the farmers were not encouraged by such legislation there would be no bread in the cities for the people to buy. Production must be stimulated, it was insisted.

Tendency Downward

Report of Federal Reserve Agent on Price Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The peak of high prices seems to have been reached in most lines, and the tendency is downward, according to Joseph A. McCord, federal reserve

agent, in his monthly report on business and agricultural conditions in the sixth federal reserve district.

"There is also some indication of reducing stocks, especially in wearing apparel," he continues. "The time is ripe for every one to make personal sacrifices for the general economic betterment. The disinclination to do this, so far, has been one of the disturbing factors, but it behooves all classes to realize the seriousness of the situation and to cooperate to the fullest extent in an effort to consume less, especially of luxuries, and to encourage in every way possible a greater production of food products, to avoid speculation of all kinds, which ties up credit that is now needed for other legitimate and essential purposes."

"The financial and economic situation of the country has probably never been more difficult to solve than it is at the present time. Relief to any marked degree cannot be expected until manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and laborers, together with the general buying public, take concerted action to combat the prevailing high prices. Credit for speculation should be refused and credit for non-essential purposes should be very carefully scrutinized."

"Combination Sales" Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Price Commission for Cincinnati and Hamilton County has issued a ruling against "combination sales," an arrangement by which grocers sell sugar in connection with purchases of other commodities.

Sugar Cars Stalled in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nineteen carloads of sugar have been standing on the Illinois Central Railroad tracks within the limits of Chicago for two weeks. Non-delivery of the cars is said to be due to the switchmen's strike. While this 1,500,000 pounds of sugar has been withheld from the market there has been a shortage, with sugar selling from 30 to 31 cents a pound.

SOVIET DECREE ON FOREIGN TRADE

Any Goods Imported Into the Russian Socialist Republic in Disregard of Regulations Are Made Subject to Confiscation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department yesterday issued a statement embodying the text of a Soviet Government decree regarding foreign trade which, according to the department's statement, was published in "Izvestia," the official Soviet Government organ, and later in the Gazette of the people's commissariat of foreign affairs. The date is given as Aug. 13, 1919.

Although the State Department has announced its readiness to permit trade with Russia at the risk of the trader, a policy said to have been blocked by President Wilson, it has opposed any dealings with the Soviet Government, and has contended that dealing with the Cooperatives in Russia would only be dealing with the Soviet Government under another name.

It has, of course, been made clear by the Soviet Government on many occasions that in a Communist state it is particularly necessary to nationalize the greater part of foreign trade.

The decree as published by the State Department reads as follows:

"To confirm and amplify the decree of April 22, 1918, on the nationalization of foreign trade (Code of laws number 33, Article 422), the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars decrees:

"1. By virtue of Article 1 of the above mentioned decree, no Soviet or foreign individual is authorized to sign agreements on the subject of export and import of goods from foreign countries without first receiving a permit from the People's Commissariat of Commerce and Trade.

"2. Foreign goods bought and imported into the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic without such a permit from foreign firms or by the representatives of foreign governments, as well as by private individuals or organizations, are subject to confiscation.

"3. All contracts signed for purchasing foreign goods abroad, contracted without a permit from the Peoples' Commissariat of Commerce and Trade, are considered invalid and not binding on the Russian Federated Soviet Republic.

"4. All agreements for contracts concerning foreign trade previous to their being signed are to be presented at the 'Narcomindel' (Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs). If no objections are raised by the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, the agreement may be settled and signed by the contracting parties.

"5. Payments are not delivered to the foreign contractors, but are deposited to the current account of the Peoples' Commissariat for Commerce and Trade, which in each separate case pays the money with the cognizance of the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

"6. All other regulations conflicting with this decree are accordingly annulled.

"Chairman of the soviet of people's commissars, V. ULIANOV (LENINE)

"Secretary of the soviet of people's commissars, L. FOTIEVA."

WETS OFFER LURE TO THE DRUGGISTS

St. Louis Liquor Interests Reported Ready to Do Book-keeping and Record-Making for Dealers Who Sell Whisky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Charges that the whisky interests in the St. Louis territory are offering to do the book-keeping and record-making for all druggists who will consent to dispense whisky through their prescription departments are made by F. H. Swift, president of the Swift Drug Company and former president of the St. Louis Retail Druggists Association.

"A determined effort is being made by the liquor interests to get druggists to engage in the business," said Mr. Swift. "Most of the druggists recognize that such an arrangement would prove harmful to the retail drug business and would give drug stores a bad name. However, some of the weaker ones in the business, attracted by the profits, are taking up the handling of liquor. So far only a few of the 400 members of our organization have yielded to the liquor propaganda. I am trying to keep the number from becoming larger."

"The government committed a grave error when it tried to pass the liquor business on to the retail druggists. Its plain duty was to establish dispensaries, owned, controlled and operated by the government itself. The men in the drug business should refuse to have anything to do with it. The National Association of Druggists last October voted to have nothing to do with the dispensing of liquor and the St. Louis local association took the same stand in November."

Mr. Swift described the visit to his place of business of an emissary who offered, if the druggist would undertake whisky sales, to send to the store daily a man who would look after the records of the whisky sales and keep them in the prescribed manner. The emissary explained that the whisky house he represented would be glad to send the man and pay his salary.

Records here show that a very small percentage of the physicians and druggists have availed themselves of the necessary blanks and permits for the prescribing or dispensing of liquors.

Act Held Invalid

Kentucky Attorney-General Will Appeal Decision on Whisky Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Vance act, enacted at the recent legislative session and levying a tax of 50 cents a gallon on all whisky held in bonded warehouses, was held unconstitutional in a long opinion read in the United States District Court by Judge Walter Evans.

The tax, which was to have been used chiefly for road maintenance purposes, ultimately would have given the state \$15,000,000 for that purpose, on the basis of 31,000,000 gallons of whisky estimated to be held in Kentucky. The decision was given in the case of J. & A. Frieberg Company, Inc., against the Louisville Public Warehouse Company, the State Auditor, John J. Craig, and the Attorney-General, Charles I. Dawson.

Following the reading of the opinion, the Attorney-General stated that the Commonwealth would take an appeal to the Supreme Court as soon as assignment of errors could be drawn up.

The penalties, it was held, were so severe as to be oppressive and to make the tax prohibitive. It was held that the tax was not on a business, but merely on the holding, owning and removing of whisky, which it was indicated was not subject to an excise tax.

REPUBLICANS BEGIN CONTEST HEARINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Republican National Committee yesterday started to hear the contests involving the seats of 137 convention delegates, most of the contests being from the southern states. Taking the states alphabetically, the first real contest began with the delegates-at-large from Arkansas, where the contest was one involving race and color. Wallace Townsend, Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas in 1916, accused the cause of the regular delegation stating that the state convention, composed of 316 delegates possessing credentials, 256 (among whom there were no Negroes), voted for his delegates. John A. Hibbler, a Negro contestant, asserted that many Negro delegates were not allowed to attend the state convention, and so were forced to organize a convention of their own. The four contestants whom he represented were the delegates elected at that convention. He could produce no credentials, so the contest resolved itself into a question of whether there should be four or eight delegates-at-large from the state. The four delegates who presented credentials from the regular convention were seated temporarily.

WIRES TO BE RUN NEAR COLISEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Labor unions with members working in the Coliseum will try to keep the Western Union Telegraph Company from running

wires into the Republican convention hall because of old differences with the telegraph company regarding employment of non-union labor. The Postal Telegraph Company may be unable to have direct wire connection with the convention hall because of inability to get a permit from the city and not because of labor trouble. Labor leaders here say that there is no possibility of a compromise with the Western Union; that either the telegraph company must meet the terms of the labor unions or stay out. If non-union labor is permitted to work installing wires in the Coliseum, the Republican National Committee will immediately find itself in trouble with the union men now employed by them, and that, apparently, is not their wish.

Arrangements have been made by the two telegraph companies for quarters across the street from the Coliseum.

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE UNITED STATES

Heroes of Three Wars Honored Throughout the Country—General Pershing Appeals for "Less Fortunate Peoples"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A plea that the American people be not swayed by "personal ambition or political expediency" from fulfilling obligations to "less fortunate peoples who confidently look to us for help" marked the Memorial Day address of Gen. John J. Pershing yesterday in the Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery, where the formal exercises in honor of the day centered.

Similar exercises were held in practically every community in the United States in honor of the men who gave their lives in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the War of 1917.

"The appeal that rings in our hearts must not be in vain," said General Pershing. "Rather let us go forward courageously and with unselfish devotion to the well-being of our fellows as the vital aim, reawaken the fine spirit which made possible our war achievements. Doing our full duty as patriotic citizens, we must meet our obligations and give encouragement and comfort to less fortunate peoples who confidently look to us for help."

The general also pleaded for adequate preparedness.

The American commander also paid tribute "to the allied thousands who, during four years of bitter struggle gloriously fell in defense of their homes and firesides."

Lady Geddes, wife of Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, placed wreaths on the graves of British soldiers in the national cemetery. Government business was suspended. Congress, however, remained in session.

Numerous messages were received at the White House. King Albert of Belgium, in a message to the President, assured him that the graves of American soldiers in Belgium would be decorated, adding that he desired to express "the sentiments of gratitude and admiration which Belgium feels toward the heroic American soldiers, sailors and marines who have fallen in the great war for the cause of civilization and for the liberty of the world."

In New York City 50,000 veterans of three wars marched in Memorial Day parades held in the five boroughs of the city. The main parade of the day was in Manhattan. Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. (retired), was the chief reviewing officer, stationed in the reviewing stand at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument on Riverside Drive.

In San Francisco blossoms in memory of naval heroes were cast on the sea by the crew of the Tennessee as the fleet battleship steamed slowly outside the heads and came to anchor. As part of the land celebration of Memorial Day, veterans of a half dozen wars, going back as far as the Indian campaigns, were remembered in services at the national cemetery at the Presidio.

American Ambassador Speaks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Decorations Day was celebrated in all parts of France. The French Government gave orders to all army corps to be represented in the ceremonies which were held. There were many military reviews and processions. It was at Suresnes just outside of Paris, where the principal ceremony took place, and there Hugh C. Wallace pronounced a discourse in which he declared that the American soldiers came to France to fight the powers of evil and establish a durable peace. The war was undertaken to make the world sure for democracy, and not for anarchy. The hideous head of anarchy, in whatever form it was seen had to be crushed without mercy and without regarding the price so long as peace of justice, right and order was not established, the task was not completed.

American soldiers had raised the torch of civilization, and the nation must maintain the flame. Marshal Petain, speaking in English, paid tribute to America and to Abraham Lincoln.

ESTRADA CABRERA IMPRISONED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Estrada Cabrera, former president of Guatemala, has been imprisoned on orders from Carlos Herrera, leader of the revolution which overthrown the Guatemalan Government early in April. This step was taken after Mr. Herrera had conferred with political supporters, who advised him that it was necessary to restrain Mr. Cabrera during the coming presidential campaign.

CHICAGO RESERVE BANK ENCOURAGED

Report From Seventh District Says There Are Growing Signs of Revision of Prices in Most Cases Downward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Growing signs of a general revision of prices of all commodities, in most cases downward, an increasing tendency on the part of the general public toward thrift and a subsiding of unrestrained spending, and a slight improvement in the labor situation are set forth as encouraging factors in the Seventh Federal Reserve district by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in a report it has just issued.

"Living costs, with the exception of foodstuffs," stated the report, "offer great encouragement, particularly the price of clothing and shoes. Neither wholesale nor retail dry goods merchants, it is learned, have been buying goods beyond requirements, the expectation being for a material reduction in costs, which already has begun to assume form. Silks now are decidedly lower than they were a month ago. Ladies' ready-to-wear garments are showing a consistent downward trend and a similar movement has also developed in men's wear."

Prices Almost Prohibitive

"Explanation for this situation is not hard to find. Prices of clothing and dry goods generally had reached such heights as to be almost prohibitive and the public curtailed purchases materially. This caused a backing up of stocks from the retailer to the manufacturer, and now there is evidence of production being greater in some lines than demand, which can only result in lower prices."

"The same is true of shoes, where, because of a sharp decline in raw hides and skins, there has been a downward readjustment of prices. Stocks of leather are now about normal, but the demand is apparently offset by the absence of any speculative buying."

"From the lumber trade comes a report of a decided drop in business and a weakening of lumber prices due to the slowing up in building operations. There have been quite a few cancellations of orders with furniture manufacturers."

"Probably the most disturbing element in the entire situation is the almost demoralized condition of our railroads, transportation being on the verge of a breakdown, by reason of a shortage of freight cars in the first place and a serious congestion in all leading railroad centers caused by the strike of switchmen and other rail workers."

Encouraging Development

A most encouraging development of the last month has been a growing tendency on the part of the general public toward thrift. Ever since the armistice was signed, people, as has been pointed out many times, have been indulging in a wild spending orgy, buying only the highest priced articles or goods and satisfying extravaganzas almost to an extreme. This spending hysteria now seems to be waning, although the change is not yet pronounced.

The demand still is for high priced merchandise but it is not as great as in the past year. Particularly is this true of foodstuffs. The same applies to wearing apparel, furniture and other goods, where there is more of ordinary quality sold than has been the case for many months back.

"An exception to the declining price tendency is foodstuffs, where there appears to be, except in a few unimportant instances, no immediate prospect of improvement. An important consideration in this regard is the fact that government supervision of the wheat crop expires by limitation with the end of May, following which no one can forecast what will develop in an open and free market in wheat in face of a large shortage of that grain the world over."

"Prices of other foodstuffs are in a perturbed state. At the present time, old stocks of canned goods and other staple groceries are practically exhausted and the outlook generally is for higher prices. The scarcity of sugar is a serious factor in the curtailment of the canning and preserving of the new fruit crop."

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE
KLAN & CRANER MANAGING DIRECTORS
EVEN, 8:15. MATS. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. POP. MAT. TODAY. BEST SEATS \$2

MARY
KLAN & CRANER MANAGING DIRECTORS
EVEN, 8:15. MATS. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. POP. MAT. TODAY. BEST SEATS \$2

COHAN & HARRIS Present

Mrs. Fiske & Co.

IN

"Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans"

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 7-19

OAKLAND, CAL., June 21-22

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 23

STOCKTON, CAL., June 24

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 31-June 3

tion of food prices. "Because of the shortage," said the report, "farm workers are in almost as strong a position as industrial workers, and wages and hours demanded by farm workers are such as to make their employment unprofitable on many crops at the prices prevailing in the last few years. The production of farm crops will decline as long as the present situation continues."

"Manufacturers report that for the first time in many months labor conditions show improvement, although it is very slight. The best indication of improvement is to be found in the mental attitude of workers, reflected in a slight reduction in the shifting of labor. This, for some time past, has been the sore spot in the whole labor situation, the percentage of turnover being so large as to cause a considerable increase in production cost. The shortage of unskilled or common labor still is large in all lines of industry and wages continue at an almost prohibitive level."

"Building operations are far from satisfactory, new enterprises now being restricted to an almost negligible number. The leading cause for this, of course, is high cost of material and labor, which has forced the abandonment of many projects."

HELP FOR EDUCATION PROBLEMS IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Many of the states of the United States are to hold local conferences for the purpose of awakening the people to the serious educational problems facing the country, says Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Citizenship League. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, is to hold a conference of this kind in Boston on Friday. This is a result of the National Citizens Conference held in Washington, District of Columbia, says Mrs. Andrews, who was a delegate to that conference.

Attending the Washington conference were not only a large number of the leading educators of the country, called in by the United States Commissioner of Education, but a number of governors of the various states, all of whom went away greatly enthused and determined to do all within their power to win for education its proper place, reports Mrs. Andrews. The two chief aims of the conference were to find means of recruiting for the teacher's profession, and to discover what could be done toward reestablishing the thousands of rural schools that have had to close on account of lack of teachers. Also it is desired to raise rural school standards to a point that will not only make them more attractive to prospective teachers, but efficient to the point of keeping prospective farmers from forsaking the country for the educational advantages of the city. Statistics show that one-half, in other words 11,000,000, of the children of the United States are in rural schools.

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WORKHORSE PARADE HELD IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The eighth annual workhorse parade, featuring special classes for veteran horses, championship horses, horses of various weights, and veteran drivers took place yesterday. There were 745 entries, 30 more than last year. The cities of Boston and Cambridge were represented by 17, and 18 entries respectively, some from the fire departments. Judges in the reviewing stand at Commonwealth Avenue and Berkeley Street awarded prizes.

DETROIT ZONING ORDINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Comprehensive plans for a zoning of the city are embodied in an ordinance prepared by the city plan commission which represents months of study, and which, it is expected, will be passed by the council. Five districts are provided: First, residence, single and two-family dwellings; second, residence, including apartments; commercial; industrial and unrestricted.

THEATRICAL

LOUIS MANN

IN

Friendly Enemies

SECOND YEAR OF INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 1-19

CURRAN THEATRE, MAY 17-JUNE 5

Fresno, Cal., June 6

Sacramento, Cal., June 7-8

Portland, Ore., June 10-12

COHAN & HARRIS Present

"THREE FACES EAST"

With VIOLET HEMING

One of the most interesting mystery plays in years

June 4—San Bernardino, Cal.

June 6—Ogden, Utah

June 7-9—Salt Lake City, Utah

June 11—Cheyenne, Wyo.

COHAN & HARRIS Present

Mrs. Fiske & Co.

IN

"Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans"

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 7-19

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SAN JOSE, CAL., June 23

STOCKTON, CAL., June 24

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 31-June 3

RAILROAD STRIKE CALL IS IGNORED

Chicago Lines Only Slightly Affected by the Outlaw Order—Men Are Cautious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An attempt by the leaders of the recent outlaw switchmen's strike to call another rail strike in Chicago on Saturday failed. The strike call was issued by John Gruneau, president of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, and Harold Reading, leader of the United Engine-men's Association, the two officials who were arrested during the strike called two months ago, and was said to be for the purpose of gaining the recognition of the Railway Labor Board, still in session here, and getting their consent to treat with the outlaw unions, which had been refused. The only roads in any way affected by the walkout on Saturday were the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago Junction, and the Soo Line, and these have lost only a few men. Officials of the Chicago & Alton stated that a few of their engineers had gone out, but that the number was not sufficiently large to handicap the road in any way; in fact, they were getting so accustomed to constant strikes that they had little time or inclination to pay attention to them.

The leaders of the strike had forecast that they would have thousands of followers when the strike order was issued, but according to reports of railroad officials the results had not come up to expectations.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS FOR NATION URGED

Governor Allen of Kansas Says Plan Adopted by His State Could Be Adapted to Federal Needs—Appeal Provided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, appeared before the Senate Education and Labor Committee yesterday to advocate the setting up of federal industrial courts throughout the United States as a means of safeguarding the general public against the dangers and inconveniences arising from strikes and interference through strikes with commodities in interstate commerce.

Governor Allen said the Kansas law could be safely adopted as a model for these federal courts, and expressed confidence that in course of time their decisions would be accepted in practically the same way as the decisions of the law courts are accepted. They should be on the same basis as other courts, and appeal from their decisions in matters affecting parties to a strike would always lie to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The Kansas law," said Governor Allen, "embodies the general recommendations made by the second industrial conference called by the President, plus a court of adjudication. It proposes adjudication of labor disputes as a substitute for the strike."

Governor Allen explained local conditions which led to the enactment of the law by the state Legislature and the strike in the coal mines which caused him to take them over and operate them as a means of supplying fuel during the public emergency. The law has been working successfully in Kansas, he said, and he believes it can be operated on a national scale as well.

"It is probably the most carefully prepared act on the statutes of our State today," continued Governor Allen. "Unlike the Australian law, the costs are borne by the state, and it has been accurately described as the cost of a pennyless man."

"If you were President of the United States, what recommendation on this subject would you make to Congress?" asked W. S. Kenyon, (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the committee.

"I would recommend legislation that would take into consideration the fact that the peace and welfare of the people must come first," said Governor Allen. "I would urge the creation of a court having all the powers of any other court except the Supreme Court, and whose appeal should be to the Supreme Court. I would have the judges appointed by the President. What I would want to do is to establish the axiom that the interest of the general public is paramount. I want to protect Capital against Labor and Labor against Capital, and to protect the public against either or both."

Senator Kenyon asked how a federal industrial court would be established or have a code.

"The code would be established in the same way that our common law code has been established," said the Governor, "namely, through the process of building up through the decisions as they may be rendered."

SOCIALISTS BEGIN STUMP CAMPAIGN

Seymour Stedman, Candidate for Vice-President of the United States, Is Principal Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Socialist Party has begun its national campaign, with Seymour Stedman, candidate for vice-president on the Debs ticket, occupying the chief place on the stump. The possibility that the New York Legislature's expulsion of its Socialist members will drive many votes into the Socialist Party has prompted the National Security League to issue a "public warning" about it.

Declaring that the league itself is a strictly nonpartisan organization it proposes a demand to the party leaders for the selection of fusion candidates in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and twentieth districts, and the serious consideration of the advisability of such action in the eighteenth, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth.

The fusion appeal is made to what the league calls the "two historic parties," and Socialists claim that such fusion proves their contention that beneath the surface, the Republican and Democratic parties are practically the same party, especially when what they think is the menace of Socialism threatens their own long-established hold on the political situation.

Being a presidential election year, the old party leaders are expected to be more wary of unionism than they were in 1913. The general tone of the warning which the league has sent out may be imagined from the following statement from Charles D. Orth, president of the league.

"The Socialist Party's tenets and principles were conceived in hate and envy. They are nourished in the same way. Such of our foreign-born as are included by the Socialists in their unpleasant designation proletarian, live here in comfort and plenty, compared with their previous condition. They also live in security and cleanliness, compared with tyranny and unhygienic conditions. Yet the Socialist Party has the impudence and effrontery to come to this country and cry for the

adoption of the fantastic, maudlin and impractical principles with which their doctrinaires have befuddled their minds. The league appeals to the good citizenship majority of the electorate in the threatened districts to stand for the maintenance of the Constitution and of American principles and ideals."

Mrs. O'Hare Ordered Released
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson on Saturday ordered the immediate release from imprisonment of Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, a Socialist lecturer convicted during the war of violation of the Espionage Act on the basis of certain statements alleged to have been made by her in a speech in North Dakota. It was contended by friends of Mrs. O'Hare that she had made the same speech many times without objection and that the alleged seditious statements were not made at all. Mrs. O'Hare was recently prominently mentioned as Socialist candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

DRIVE FOR OPEN SHOP IS DENIED

Statement by Chairman of Citizens Transportation Committee of New York May Facilitate Dock Strike Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The leaders and the great majority of the membership of the International Longshoremen's Association are expected to go to their meeting tomorrow to vote on the proposal of the Merchants Association of New York that the striking workmen of the coastwise shipping companies terminals return to work pending an adjustment of wages with a more conciliatory attitude, as a result of the statement issued by Albert E. Marling, chairman of the Citizens Transportation Committee, in which he said the merchants were not provoking a fight to establish the open shop against the protests of the unionists.

T. V. O'Connor, president of the Longshoremen's Association, in a statement made yesterday to this news office, expressed himself as "very hopeful" of the outcome of the meeting of the membership in view of Mr. Marling's statement. The meeting tomorrow, which has been called as a result of conferences between Gov. A. E. Smith and the officers of the longshoremen and between the Governor and representatives of the merchants and the coastwise shipping companies, may relieve New York City of a situation that had taken on an appearance of decided gravity in the relationship of organized business and organized labor here.

Men Insist on Arbitration

The merchants of the city have declared that "the intolerable conditions" at the coastwise shipping terminals, which have resulted in a serious congestion of freight, must be ended. The striking longshoremen have insisted, and at the meeting tomorrow are expected to maintain their position that they will not return to work without an understanding with the shipping owners that the subject of wage adjustment shall be a matter of consideration and arbitration. The spokesman of the shipping companies, H. H. Raymond, has declared that there is nothing to arbitrate.

The transportation trades council secretary, William F. Kibbe, told The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the truckmen and truck drivers, whose refusal to work with non-union longshoremen has involved the Merchants Association in the dispute, would not weaken in their sympathetic strike against the coastwise shipping companies if the latter continued the lockout against the union workmen. Tomorrow's meeting, therefore, if it succeeds in getting the longshoremen back to work, will also end the dispute between the merchants and the unions, inasmuch as the statement issued by Mr. Marling tends to remove that belief they have had that back of the more easily recognizable causes of conflict was an organized effort of business men of this city to deal unionism a crushing blow by concentrating the attack on the closed shop.

Mr. Marling's Disavowal

Mr. Marling's statement, in part, follows:

"Assertions that the Citizens Transportation Committee has not been endeavoring to adjust the differences which have arisen between the transportation companies and their employees and is engaged in a fight for the open shop, are contrary to the acts and declarations of the committee. The principles and program of the committee do not involve a campaign for the open shop. There is nothing in our principles which conflicts with the unionization of piers or trucks, provided all citizens and all classes of merchandise are impartially served. If organized labor and union men are willing to perform that service they have nothing to fear from the activities of the committee. If the Transportation Trades Council, the truckmen's union and the longshoremen's union will abandon any effort to act contrary to these principles, the public will have secured a large measure of what the committee set out to accomplish."

"We warn the public to give no credence to the statement that it is our intention to import private guards or to try to bring about a general upheaval for the purpose of establishing the open shop. Such statements have no foundation in fact and are wholly untrue."

CONDITIONS LAID DOWN FOR MEXICO

Fall Committee States Grounds for Recognition of New Government, and Advises Waiting for Proofs of Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conditions of recognition of the new government in Mexico are set forth in the report of the Senate subcommittee which has been investigating Mexican affairs since last August.

"We have the legal right and it is our duty to refuse to recognize any government in Mexico which will not agree, by way of a treaty, to the conditions of recognition set down in the report," it is asserted. "Should any government not accede, immediate renewed notice should be given and action should follow the warning in each and every case where action was necessary to preserve life or the property of an American citizen."

"Following such warnings, if order and peace are not restored, a police force should be sent into Mexico to keep open the lines of communication between the City of Mexico and every seaport and every border port of Mexico."

"In facing the fact that a new government is being formed in Mexico and that we would be called upon to deal with this new condition," the report asserts, "our course should be clear. We should first follow one policy, viz:

Protection of Americans

"(a) Wait before recognizing Governor de la Huerta as President of Mexico until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Mexican people and that his administration is possessed of stability to endure and of the disposition to comply with the rules of international comity and the obligations of treaties."

"(b) We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding."

"(c) Repeat to the Mexicans now what Evarts said in 1878: 'The first duty of a government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this, governments are instituted, and governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States has determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens on the border. It is not solicited; it never has been about the methods or ways in which the protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals or that of military forces. Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States are tenacious.'

Rights of Ministers and Teachers

"Then, if satisfied as to recognize de la Huerta (or successor) upon conditions plainly expressed and affirmatively accomplished, that:

"Article 130 of the Constitution of 1917 shall not apply to American missionaries, preachers, ministers, teachers or American schools or to American periodicals, but that American missionaries, ministers and teachers shall be allowed freely to enter, pass through and reside in Mexico, there freely to reside, preach, teach and write and hold property and conduct schools without interference by the authorities, so long as such ministers, teachers or missionaries do not participate in Mexican politics or revolutions."

It is further stipulated that Article 3, prohibiting ministers and religious corporations from conducting schools of primary instructions, shall not apply to Americans.

In regard to the subsoil rights, the report says:

"That none of the provisions of Article 27 of said Constitution with reference to limitations upon rights of property heretofore acquired by Americans or which may hereafter be acquired, shall apply to Americans, except where the limitation is written in the deed, lease or other instrument of title; and particularly:

Mining Property of Americans

"The provision of said article to the effect that the sub-soil products other than metallic minerals shall be the property of the national government of Mexico to be disposed of by decree or by law, shall not apply to the property of American citizens purchasing from other individuals or from state, national or municipal authorities of Mexico, unless the limitation or reservation with reference to such sub-soil shall be written in the original deed or other instrument of conveyance, transferring the surface of the property to such American purchaser."

"That the prohibition against the ownership of property in lands, waters, or their appurtenances, or against the concessions for the development of mines, waters or mineral fuels in the republic to foreigners shall not apply to American citizens."

"That sub-section two of article 27 shall not apply to church properties or Episcopal residences, rectories, seminaries or insane asylums or collegiate departments of religious institutions or schools held or owned by Americans."

reservations and limitations are affirmatively set out in evidence of title or transfer of such property. (This is the provision under which Sonora, through Mr. de la Huerta as governor, tried to sub-divide purely grazing pastures, wholly unfitted for cultivation, owned by Americans and others without judicial process, and in payment for which the owners are forced to accept what is known as an agrarian bond of the state of Sonora known to be entirely worthless.)

Expulsion of Foreigners
"That Article 33 of said Constitution providing that 'the executive shall have exclusive right to expel from the republic forthwith and without judicial process any foreigner he may deem inexpedient' shall not apply to American citizens, who shall have access to their consular or diplomatic representative, and shall have the right to avail themselves of the assistance of such officials until after due judicial proceedings."

"That such agreement should provide for the immediate appointment of a claims committee to pass on all claims for damage to Americans in Mexico or upon its boundaries, the committee to be composed of American citizens appointed by the President of the United States and a like number of Mexican citizens to be appointed as that government may in the agreement provide, the decision of this committee to be binding upon the respective governments."

"That a like commission should be in such agreement provided for the settlement of disputes concerning the Rio Grande River and the Colorado River, and particularly the Chamisso dispute and the Colorado River compromise, with power to such commission to render a decision for the payment of money and transfer of property."

"If the government is recognized on such terms, the report recommends that financial as well as moral support be given Mexico in the form of a loan for the refunding of Mexican bonds and the rehabilitation and maintenance of the railroads."

Peace and Order

The report closes with the warning that a police force will be sent if it is considered necessary to protect American lives and property, adding:

"In the giving notice that we are not warring upon the Mexican people, we should request their assistance; or at least that they refrain from joining any armed bands in any attacks upon our troops or forces, whose purpose would simply be the restoration of peace and order; protection of our citizens; protection of Mexican citizens; restoration of American citizens to their properties; the affording of opportunity for the opening of mines, fields and factories, and last, to afford the opportunity to the Mexican people themselves, in whatsoever manner they desire, to constitute a Mexican government of serious, competent, honest and honorable men, who will meet the civilized world upon a friendly ground and bind themselves to deal with other people as they themselves would be dealt with."

A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, was chairman of the committee and the only one of the three senators composing it who appeared with any regularity at the hearings. The later ones were conducted by Francis J. Kearful, one of the attorneys for the committee. It is stated that one member of the committee traveled more than 12,000 miles in making investigations.

Reforms Assured, Say Officials

Officials of the de facto Mexican Government, in Washington, said yesterday, commenting on the report of the committee, that they expected the new regime in Mexico to satisfy the investing interests in the United States and be recognized in time. Revision is practically assured, it was said, of the provisions of the Mexican constitution of which Senator Fall's committee complains, notably Article 27, which reserves subsoil rights for the benefit of the entire Mexican people, instead of granting them to foreign companies, and Article 33, which makes possible the deportation of foreigners who conspire against the government, and who otherwise, in the opinion of the executive authorities, deserve expulsion from Mexico.

Under Article 27 foreign investors in mining properties now have to pay royalties or taxes to the Mexican Government. Article 33 was used by the Mexican Government to deport occasional United States citizens who had, or were believed to have had, desire to overthrow the government by force and violence.

Not only will the facts government place itself in full accord with the desires of foreign investors, it is understood, but it will likewise, in all probability, lift the disability of missionaries from this country to enter Mexico for the purpose of conducting religious services. Under present arrangements only Mexican clergymen can conduct religious services in that country.

MEXICAN LANDS TO BE OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—William L. Gray of St. Louis, who was in the City of Mexico when the Carranza regime fell, says that hundreds of thousands of acres of Mexican lands will be thrown open to American colonization very soon. He reports that the Mexican railways between the City of Mexico and the American border are in better condition now than they have been at any time in the last 10 years.

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WATER POWER BILL GOES TO PRESIDENT

Conference Report Adopted by Both Houses of Congress—Final Protests Registered Against it by Three Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The water power bill, which in one form or another has been before Congress for more than a year, has finally been passed by both houses and is now in the hands of the President. The conference report which contained the residuum of the original proposal, was accepted in the Senate after final protests against it by W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who objected chiefly on the ground that it invaded the rights of the several states and placed additional power in the hands of the Washington "bureaucracy"; by G. W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who, it is said, resented the defeat of his project to develop Great Falls, in the Potomac River, for water power, and by C. B. Henderson (D.), Senator from Nevada, who championed the plan so long supported by F. G. Newlands, former Senator from that State.

In defending the bill, Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, readily agreed with Senator Henderson that the plan of Senator Newlands was a great plan, but he added that the commission provided for under the Newlands Act had never been appointed, and that in the pending water power bill and in the act of restoring the railroads to their owners, provisions were inserted which to a great extent covered the ideas of Senator Newlands as incorporated in the bill of 1917.

Powers of Investigation

Section four of the water power bill, Senator Jones said, empowers the commission to make investigations and collect record data concerning the utilization of the water resources of any region to be developed, the water power industry, etc.

"That is quite broad," he remarked, and with reference to the coordination of the government agencies, he quoted from the same section, "that the commission is authorized to cooperate with the executive departments and other agencies of state or national governments in such investigations and that these departments or agencies are to furnish papers, data or information in their possession to the commission on demand."

This also, he said, was in line with what Senator Newlands had urged. Mr. Jones said that he himself had been opposed to the commission provided for in the bill, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, but that there had to be a compromise in order to set the bill through.

Charges As to Great Falls

Senator Norris, referring to the attempt that had been made to put an amendment into the bill providing for the development of power at Great Falls, in the Potomac, for the benefit of Washington, District of Columbia, said that there had always been someone somewhere who was able to defeat the real development of this power. In reply to a question, he said that the first, second and third reasons why it had not been developed were the Potomac Electric Power Company. He opposed waiting for an investigation, as proposed, because there had been investigations since the time of George Washington and because there might be a water shortage this summer and a coal shortage next winter. The great benefit of the new water power bill, it is believed by those who support it, is that it will help to solve the problem created by the growing



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FEDERATION OF ARTS MEETING

Methods Discussed for Extension of Work—Opposition Voiced to Billboard Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Museums as factors in the growth of American culture was the text of the eleventh annual convention of the American Federation of Arts' three-day session here, held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in honor of the museum's semi-centennial this year.

Among the plans which Robert W. de Forest, the federation's president, recommended for next year were included further developments of the national campaign inaugurated this year under the slogan "Art in Every Home." Under this head the federation has circulated a number of exhibitions of prints in color and photographs suitable for home decoration, the first step in the series of exhibitions ultimately to include various types of home furnishings.

Methods of extending the federation's work were discussed, led by Charles L. Hutchinson, vice-president, and many features of the sort of work a national organization for preaching the gospel of art throughout the country may do were brought out.

"The national growth of signboards is debauching the taste of our citizens," said Joseph Pennell, at one session devoted to the discussion of "the place of billboards in American daily life." Some speakers took a middle stand on the subject, objecting not to billboards in themselves, but only as they are inartistic.

The American federation approved the resolution presented to oppose the bill before Congress which restricts the National Yellowstone Park by 8000 acres for an irrigation basin. It passed another which said that the federation considered billboard advertising in public highways to be inartistic and a disgrace, and should be prevented by lawful means. Resolutions approving the reform of the copyright law to protect the interest of the artist and his heirs, the enlargement of the scope of the federal government's present bureau of information, protection against production and circulation of spurious works of art, appreciation of the need of improvement of the quality of materials, and the encouragement of guarantee funds for the purchase of objects from the federation's exhibitions were passed.

LONDON-NEW YORK LINE OF AIRSHIPS

British Firm Will Start One This Summer. It Is Stated—Dirigibles, Using Helium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge, Massachusetts—Prof.

Harvey N. Davis of Harvard University, employed by the United States War Department as a helium expert, has announced that a British firm will start this summer to operate a line of airships between the United States and the British Isles.

"I have no doubt that in a year we shall have weekly sailings," he said yesterday. "The new air liners, it is expected, will be of the dirigible type, with gas bags filled with helium instead of hydrogen gas. Helium being non-inflammable, it is believed that air sailings by this means can be made as safe as automobiling."

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he further said that the proposed line would be run from London to New York and return, financed from the English side. He explained that the plans have been well worked out, giving as an example the scheme for a mooring tower, similar to the Eiffel Tower in Paris, but not so high. The tower will be equipped with a coarap which will provide a swinging receptacle into which the nose of the dirigible can glide head on against the wind. The passengers will gain access to the airship by a passage leading into this receptacle. If the wind changes the airship will nevertheless, by the pivot arrangement of its moorings, be always heading into the wind, ready to back out with the wind as soon as the engines are started. Professor Davis regards the plan as extremely practical.

IMMIGRATION BILL MODIFIED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

After making slight modifications in the House bill broadening the powers of the government to deport alien anarchists and to prevent their admission into the country, the Senate Immigration Committee on Saturday ordered the measure favorably reported.

As amended the bill would bar aliens who are anarchists or who "advise, advocate or teach opposition to all organized governments" or who are members of organizations that advise, advocate or teach opposition to organized government.

The committee also amended the bill so as to make possible the deportation of aliens who "knowingly circulate" propaganda advocating opposition to organized government.



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LABOR REVIEWS
WORLD ECONOMICSBritish National Executive Urges
Formation of International
Body to Consider and Meet
Present Economic Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The national executive of the Labor Party recently issued a manifesto on the international economic situation. In this document the Labor Party urged upon the government to press for the establishment of an international body, representative of both allied and enemy states, charged with the task of reviewing the whole international economic situation and of making proposals for meeting the immediate difficulties.

This body, they stated, should take over, if necessary, the powers and duties of the international bodies already in existence, and it should be placed under the League of Nations, or preferably the council of the League should create it as an economic commission of the League and should invite the various states, whether members or non-members, to appoint delegates to it.

The allied and associated powers by agreement would then be able, where necessary, to delegate to the League commission the powers and duties at present exercised or performed by such bodies as the Supreme Economic Council or the reparations commission.

Immediate Action Needed

While welcoming the pronouncement of the Supreme Council, the Labor Party drew attention to the fact that the statement of the Council's general plans and aspirations was at the present time not enough; the economic exhaustion and distress and the financial confusion required immediate action, and that action should begin at once in the application of a considered policy based upon the economic facts, and not upon the natural but irrational passions bred by war.

In the circumstances, the Labor Party proposed to restate its position, and urged upon the government the necessity for taking immediate steps to meet the situation. The causes of the economic crisis in Europe, and which the Labor Party recognized, were, they believed, the fall in productive power and output due to exhaustion and destruction of war, the political reconstruction of Europe, which had ignored economic realities, the financial chaos due to the reckless financial policy imposed upon all the countries of Europe during the war, and the absence of belief in Europe's future security.

They also considered that the collapse of the machinery of exchange and international trade, and the economic terms of the Peace Treaties, were the direct causes of the present economic situation. These causes struck so deeply and so widely at the economic life of Europe and of the world that, as the Labor Party had repeatedly urged, no isolated action by any one state or by a number of separate states, acting separately, could in their view, stem the tide of industrial and financial deterioration.

The Real Problem

The real problem, they considered, was to restart the industries and rehabilitate the credit of all the countries of Europe, for the economic life of all these countries had become so closely intertwined, that the collapse of one dragged its neighbor down.

To take the most extreme case as an example, the Labor Party considered that economically and financially, France has been going rapidly down hill since the armistice. Coal crisis succeeded food crisis, and transport crisis succeeded coal crisis, and her industrial machine refused to start working again normally. The rapid financial deterioration was reflected in the persistent fall of the value of the franc. Nothing which the French Government could or had done had the slightest effect upon this process, they stated, and even French statesmen were slowly realizing the fact that the economic rehabilitation of France could not be accomplished without the economic rehabilitation of Germany.

France Depends on Germany

Even in the narrower question of the economic terms of the treaty this was self-evident; the manifesto states that those terms assume that the economic life of France would, for many years, depend upon the execution by Germany of the reparations clauses, but France could not expect to get any economic or financial relief from a bankrupt Germany, for her commerce, her industries, and her finances were in a state of complete collapse.

Common international action on a very large scale was, in the opinion of the Labor Party, the only possible method of dealing with this crisis. Such action, they consider, must take several forms. Politically, it must be directed to modify the rigidity of new frontiers by the creation of a common economic life. Financially, it must be directed to the rehabilitation of credit by international loans; industrially, it must make provisions for directing to the various countries, in accordance with their means, supplies of essential materials for restarting industries and particularly for the apportionment of coal in accordance with needs.

International Action

International action would also be required in order to remove temporary conditions artificially created by the economic terms of peace, or otherwise impeding the economic and financial rehabilitation of particular states. The only alternative

to international action was, the Labor Party considered, action by trading and banking groups. It was clear, however, in their view, that such international action was impossible unless there was some body, representative of the various nations, which could review the situation as a whole, and which could lay down the outlines of a combined policy for meeting the situation.

At the present moment, the manifesto says, there was no such body. There were in existence at least three international bodies dealing, or supposedly dealing, with the economic situation—the Supreme Council, the Reparations Commission, and the Supreme Economic Council, but none of these bodies were, they considered, equal to the task. The Supreme Council was not only more than fully occupied with political questions, but it was representative only of a few nations of Europe. The Reparations Commission was entrusted only with the specific task of obtaining the carrying out of the economic reparations clauses of the Treaty and, as was now admitted, the rigid enforcement of these clauses would, in their view, actually accelerate the economic chaos.

DUBLIN'S ATTITUDE
TO J. H. THOMASIrish Railwaymen Make Gifts to
Labor Leader for Supporting
Irish Cause in Recent Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—J. H. Thomas, M.P., general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, has created a very favorable impression here among men of every political creed. He addressed a large meeting in the ancient concert rooms under the chairmanship of J. Birmingham, the Irish secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. The Lord Mayor of Dublin attended, in order publicly to thank Mr. Thomas for the great work he had accomplished for the cause of Ireland, by aiding their efforts in the recent crisis.

Mr. Thomas said that when he arrived in Dublin, he made up his mind not to interfere with the authorities and the hunger-strikers, but when he visited the precincts of Mountjoy Prison, the military display there, and caught snatches of the conversation among the crowd, he realized that a spark, an indiscriminate act, a shot fired, might let loose something which could not be controlled. He also realized that if one hunger-striker was fatally affected, nothing would stop an uprising in the country.

A Strike Called

A deputation waited upon him in his hotel, when he was asked: "Can you stand by and allow a disaster to take place in this country?" He found he could not, he said, and accordingly took steps to call a strike in England for which he would make no apology. He said it was doing incalculable harm to say that the government had shown weakness in releasing the prisoners. Anyone who knew the situation knew it was a blessing that the government had acted as it did. He considered that the people of Ireland were being governed contrary to their ideals, aspirations, and desires.

The form of government in Ireland, he said, stood condemned. Castle rule had failed, and no one could say one word in its favor. Years of blundering, incapacity, and incompetence had earned hatred of its very name. Every true citizen in Ireland was in desperation at the present state of turmoil. No honest man could condone the crimes of murder and assassination. On the other hand men were being arrested wholesale, put into prison, sometimes without trial or without evidence. Innocent men were being shot down in the streets.

"Stop This Fooling"

Mr. Thomas appealed to the government in the name of English railwaymen and trade unions "to stop this fooling," and to abandon the present form of government. He appealed to the railwaymen of Ireland to do all humanly possible to assist those who were fighting their battle, and to condemn these crimes. Asked by a delegate if he was prepared to ask the government to withdraw the army of occupation from Ireland, Mr. Thomas replied that he was not, but that if he got a guarantee that murder, violence and bloodshed would cease, he would use his influence to have the military forces withdrawn, but not otherwise.

Proceeding, Mr. Thomas said that increases of pay had been secured for all grades of railwaymen, as well as several minor concessions. At the conclusion the railwaymen of Ireland presented Mr. Thomas with three handsome silver vases for Mrs. Thomas and a check for £4000 for himself. The former Mr. Thomas graciously accepted on behalf of his wife, but declined the money gift, which he desired should go, with many thousands more, to open a permanent home for railwaymen in Dublin where they could meet for recreation and education.

ENGLAND'S HIGH POSTAGE RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The increases in the postal rates in the United Kingdom, under the new budget proposals, will, it is announced by the General Post Office, not be brought into operation until due notice has been given to the public in the same manner as when the postage was increased to three halfpence. Regarding the increase from 1d. to 2d. in the stamp duties on receipts and scrip certificates, it is stated at the Inland Revenue Office that this would not come into force until the passing of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons.

LIMITS PLACED ON
ARBITRATION ACTAustralian Court Cannot Make
Award Retrospective Nor Can
Claims Be Dealt With Till
After the Award Expires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Arbitration Court cannot make new rates retrospective. This important limitation of the power of the Court partly accounts for the new industrial legislation dealing with the Arbitration Court, which is expected to be introduced into the federal Parliament shortly.

The question came before the High Court as a result of the dispute between the Waterside Workers Federation of Australia and the Commonwealth Steamship Owners Association, objection being taken by the latter to the power of the Arbitration Court to make new rates of pay retrospective. The new award fixed an hourly wage of 2s. 3d. as against the old award of 1s. 9d. in 1914. The Court held that the Arbitration Court had no power to make the minimum wages payable as from the expiration of the period specified in the new award or as from any date earlier than the making of the new award.

Position Unsatisfactory

In delivering his own judgment, the chief justice, Mr. Justice Knox, held that the main object of section 28 of the Arbitration Act was liable to be defeated if the court could, by a retrospective order, alter as from a date of the making of such order the conditions of employment prescribed by an earlier award. The main object of that section was to insure that once an award had been made in any industry both employers and employees might know with certainty on any given day by what award their relations were regulated and what were the prescribed conditions of employment.

Mr. Justice Higgins, who is also president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, drew attention in his judgment to the fact that in the gas case three of his colleagues of the high court, Justice Isaacs, Justice Rich, Justice Powers, and he himself, had pointed out the unsatisfactory and dangerous position resulting from the decision in the case that the Court of Arbitration and Conciliation was powerless to entertain a new dispute during the specified period of the award. That decision had meant that if an award was made for five years, and if during the five years the cost of living should increase tenfold, the court would have no power to deal with claims for any increase of wages beyond the original claim made in the dispute on which the award was delivered.

Court Can Only Look On

"It is no good to tell men that their wages may be increased as to future years," continued Mr. Justice Higgins. "Everyone knows that it is the existing terms of employment that count." The chief justice has remarked that in view of the difficulty which the court has felt in construing section 28 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court Act the court thinks it desirable that Parliament should consider the question of declaring clearly and unmistakably its intentions. Industry may be brought to a standstill by actual dispute; but the court has merely to look on and do nothing. As Mr. Justice Powers has said, employees have had, according to the gas case, no course open but to resort to strike to enforce their claims for relief, unless Parliament saw fit to amend the act. Mr. Justice Isaacs and Mr. Justice Rich have gone so far as to propose a form for the amendment of the act. But the Crown Law Office has not, so far as appears, taken any notice of the warning.

Describing the result of the inaction of which he complained, Mr. Justice Higgins continued: "The result has been disastrous. Since the decision of the full high court there has been a strike to which, to my knowledge, the court's decision has powerfully contributed. The men knew that the court had no legal power during the periods specified in their awards to concede or entertain a new demand, and they saw no course open but to strike. All that I could do was to call attention again to the urgent need for an amendment to section 28, declaring what Parliament meant, and freeing the court from the shackles imposed by these cases. It is monstrous to find that there are two periods of time as to which the court is incompetent to grant any relief, no matter how violently circumstances may change in the time before the specified period has expired and the time after the period specified, but before a new award is made."

Overtime Also Excluded

Light was also thrown on the position which has arisen as the result of the High Court's ban on retrospective awards, by an explanation given in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in Melbourne by Mr. Justice Powers. Mr. Justice Powers said that the Full High Court had held that whatever date the Arbitration Court got cognizance of, it could make the award retrospective to the date of the dispute or if there was a dispute as to a definite date the court could carry the award back to that definite date. For instance, if the awards were claimed from Jan. 1, 1917, and the question did not come before the court before June the same year the award would still go back to January. The Full High Court had decided also that awards could be made as to

wages to be paid prior to the date of the award where the respondents to be affected were not bound by any award in respect of the same matters. Such awards could not be made (1) When the specified period had not expired; or (2) during the time contained in force under section 28.

On the question whether overtime was a rate of wages or a condition of employment, Mr. Justice Powers said that the president of the Arbitration Court had decided in the waterside workers' case that overtime and conditions should not be imposed retrospectively. It would be very unfair to include overtime in a retrospective award, because overtime depended on the hours worked which was a condition of employment.

INDIA SEES NEED OF
ACCEPTING REFORMS

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—At the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference, the president, Fazlul Huq, in the course of a long speech, said that whether the reforms which had been granted were unsatisfactory or not, yet they represented a considerable improvement on existing conditions, and they did constitute the first step on the road toward the attainment of responsible government in India. What he would like to impress on his hearers was that these first steps were the most important of all, and that if they fell at the beginning, their further efforts would be doomed to failure. The elections would take place, and unless they took an active part in them, the legislative councils would be flooded with men who would not scruple to sell their country for a song.

If they did not now exercise their new privileges wisely, they would be showing the world that they were unfit for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. He urged them to remember that there was no finality in politics, and that they must see the wisdom of accepting reforms which would be sure to lead to further results. He did not for a moment consider that what they had got was even remotely adequate to what they should have been given, but it was not a mere nullity. If they failed to put the reforms to the best use and to take their share in the administration, it would only further the designs of their enemies. He then proceeded to attack the expenditure of the department of police, which he declared to be utterly unjustifiable and extravagant, and said that if Sir Henry Wheeler would hand over the portfolio to him, he would show him how the work of the department could be run as efficiently on half the expenditure.

The president deplored the absence from the conference of the Moderates, and said that he could not understand them when they said that they were kept away because they did not approve of the views of the conference. He had spared no pains to win them back to the fold, but all in vain. It was true that the Moderates sometimes descended to open negotiations, but their terms were utterly repugnant to Indian national self-respect. They wanted a complete lowering of the national flag and a wholesale surrender of Indian national rights. The conference could not parley with them on such conditions, and he declared that they should be open war with the Moderates, and India had won for herself the full measure of political freedom.

CHINESE CONVENTION
HELD IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—At its recent sittings in Sydney, the Chinese Republican convention decided to erect headquarters in the city at an estimated cost of £10,000. Over £500 was subscribed in the room. The convention was visited by several delegates from trade unions. Their speeches were translated for the benefit of the convention, some of whose members did not speak English.

In thanking the representatives of the Trades Hall for their visit, W. Yulson Lee referred to the wide definition of the word "democracy." The democracy that suited one country might not suit another. China was not fighting for freedom from military oppression. Their country was being ruled by military generals, who were posted right through the land. The people had suffered the cruellest treatment from an undisciplined soldiery, commerce had been dislocated, transportation obstructed, industrial development retarded, revenue diverted and dissipated, and brigands had run roughshod over the provinces.

AERIAL PROSPECTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Maj. J. A. Wilson, secretary of the Canada Air Board, addressed a meeting here recently on the question of the profitable use of the airplane in peace, referring to the strides made in the London-Paris air service said that there were many commercial air developments possible in the Dominion, especially as air conditions by means of photography from the air would be done much more cheaply than the present methods of land surveying. There was scarcely a place in Canada, he added, that was more than a day's flight by plane from railroad. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police would also find them a boon in patrolling the great stretches of country which they now had to do by horse. Major Wilson stated that forest patrol was to be developed this year both on the Pacific coast and in Alberta, while aerial surveys were also to be made in eastern Canada.

AIRSHIPS AS FACTOR
IN WORLD'S TRADEAir Commodore Declares British
Commercial Air Fleet Will
Be of Equal Value to the
Nation as Its Merchant Fleet

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 31.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In further elucidating the possibilities of a great future for commercial flying, Air Commodore Maitland, in his lecture before the Royal Society of Arts, stated that the question of speed was one of the most important factors to be taken into account, especially the time taken over the whole journey, and not necessarily the actual air speed.

In considering long journeys of 1500 to 2000 miles, he stated that intermediate landings for refueling or for trans-shipment, if relays were provided, would necessarily greatly increase the time for the whole journey. The question of flying throughout the night was also, he said, a most important factor in the time required for the journey. Airships had a great advantage in the fact that they could maintain a continuous air speed throughout the 24 hours, and yet, owing to their great range, have no intermediate landings. A continuous air speed of 60 miles an hour was quite reasonable to assume. The airship, by deviating from its course, could take advantage of favorable winds or slants, or at the worst the effects of unfavorable winds could be very considerably reduced. It was, therefore, safe to assume that on the average an air speed of 60 miles an hour would be made good over the ground. Where trade winds, monsoons, and westerly drifts could be made use of, which would be the case on many of the routes, the speed made good could and would be considerably increased.

Linking the Empire

Assuming an air speed of 60 miles an hour, and allowing for the probable effect of wind on the various routes, the principal British Dominions could be linked up, independently of bases in foreign countries, as follows:

Journey—	Intermediate landings	Duration of flight	Pres-ent mail transits
England to Egypt—	0	2	4-6
England to India (via Egypt)—	1	4 1/2	14
England to S. Africa (via Egypt)—	2	6	17-19
England to Australia (via S. Africa)—	3	10	25

Night flying, Commodore Maitland considered, was of the greatest importance, and it was on this account that airships were of special value. It was pointed out that they could be more easily and efficiently flown at night than in day time.

If a passenger could leave after dinner, sleep comfortably on board, and reach his destination in time for breakfast next morning, where, owing to existing means of transport, it would have been necessary to spend, say 24 hours in the train or boat, a great saving would be achieved. In this way, one complete business day would be saved, provided always that the accommodation was sufficiently comfortable not to impair the efficiency of the passenger. The journey between London and Copenhagen, he said, was an admirable illustration of this.

Big Airship Transport

Referring to cost, the Commodore said he was convinced that the big airship would be a sound commercial proposition, though he was not in a position to say that it was so today, as this type of craft had not yet had a proper opportunity of showing what it could do commercially. Considerable experience had been gained during the past three years which was sufficient to warrant certain conclusions, and this gave him some idea as to the probable cost of this kind of transport.

In estimating this item, the lecturer considered an airship of 2,750,000 cubic feet capacity, similar in size to Airship R-38, which was at present building at Bedford in the government airship dockyard. An airship of this size would be capable of carrying a load of 15 tons for a journey of about 50 hours' duration at a continuous air speed of 60 miles an hour. He would assume that this airship would fly about 2000 hours in the year, and on an average would make good a very minimum ground speed of 45 miles an hour, making the yearly ground mileage covered about 112,500 miles. This amount of flying allowed the airship to be laid up for three months in the year, but from past experience it was considered that that mileage would be greatly exceeded by airships operating on long distance routes.

The war cost of an airship of 2,750,000 cubic feet would be approximately £400,000, but this did not indicate the future cost of construction. Commodore Maitland pointed out that the airship industry being a comparatively new one, progress in design was rapid and construction slow accordingly. Standardization of production was, at present, impossible. For these reasons he felt that as soon as something approaching a regular airship construction trade was established, the cost of a commercial airship similar in size to the R-38 would be under £200,000.

Airship Bases

The question of the cost of establishing airship bases to house craft

Michigan State Auto School

Both practical and theoretical training—in Detroit, the famous Auto City

such as that under discussion, was next to be considered. These bases, large enough to accommodate these airships, with all the necessary equipment of plant, would cost, excluding the cost of land, about £550,000. An additional cost of about £25,000 would be needed to erect and equip one mooring mast at each base. The mooring station consisting of a mooring mast, complete, gas plant, and necessary equipment, for say two airships calling once a week, would cost about £45,000.

While the cost of bases appeared high, it should be remembered that only about five would be needed to constitute a service covering all parts of the Empire, and in offsetting the arguments invariably produced against the commercial possibilities of an airship service, namely the prohibitive cost of bases, it was interesting to take a wide glimpse into the future.

Empire's Requirements

In doing this, the Commodore took a liberal estimate of the possible future airship requirements of the Empire as a whole, and assumed that these would be met by a fleet of about 120 airships. This fleet, he said, with the aid of mooring masts, could be efficiently operated from five bases, allowing for six sheds at each base. The capital outlay involved for these bases, and attendant mooring stations, he would estimate at about £1,000,000. To get the right perspective, however, the speaker said this outlay should be compared to the hundreds of millions laid up in permanent ways for railways, and also to the large sums spent in docks and harbors for shipping.

Summarizing the costs under the various heads, the lecturer considered the following amounts were a fair estimate:

	A Year
Airship maintenance—	40,000
Overhead charges—	40,000
Flying crew—	9,000
Gas—	12,000
Petrol and oil—	30,937
	£131,937

or, on the yearly flying basis assumed, this would amount to 23s. 5d. a mile.

The yearly charges on bases and mooring stations were estimated as follows:

	Double Shed Mooring Base Station
Rental (6% on £75,000)—	£24,500
Overhead charges—	12,000
Personnel (permanent)—	39,000
Landing personnel—	31,200
	£116,700

England to India

Commodore Maitland next considered operating on an actual route, in order to reduce the cost of running a base to cost-per-mile. For this purpose he assumed a route covering England, Cairo and India. He estimated the two stages of this journey would each take 50 hours. England and Cairo would each have a double shed and India would have a mooring out-base, which the lecturer showed on his diagrammatic slide, situated at Karachi.

The four airships each flying 500 hours a year, would permit of a weekly service being run each way from England to India. The cost of the service on the assumptions taken would be as follows:

Capital expenditure—	£200,000
Cost of four airships at £50,000 each—	£200,000
Cost of mooring station at Karachi—	45,000
Working capital—	200,000
	£1,045,000

Interest on capital expenditure and reserve fund (15%)—£153,750 which was practically equivalent to 7s. a mile flown over the ground.

These four airships would each carry, it was estimated, 15 tons of commercial freight, for the journey of 50 hours, which would make the "all in" cost a ton-mile 2s. 9d. for such a journey. Allowing seven passengers to the ton, which on completion is to be taken over by the United States Government, is under construction at Messrs. Short's works, and is expected to be finished by the end of this year. The officers and crew who are to fly the R-38 in her journey over to America are already in this country. Another airship, the R-37, is also being built at Cardington Works and is very nearly completed; besides these there are other craft of the non-rigid type at these extensive works, the latter undergoing refitting and overhauling.

HARRISON CANDIDACY FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Carter H. Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago, is to be asked to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State of Illinois, according to announcement made by members of the Democratic committee of Cook County. The present Democratic Party organization is the same that opposed Mr. Harrison when he was Mayor of Chicago and now wishes to nominate him for Governor.

Profit of 15 Per Cent

The above figures were based on airships actually under construction of the R-38 class, and showed a profit of 15 per cent.

In conclusion, Commodore Maitland said that there was no doubt that the airship itself could be regarded as having successfully emerged from the experimental stage, though it was true we had yet to prove it to be of commercial value. To prove it we must try it, and he thought all would agree that there were good prospects of success.

The criticism invariably leveled against the airship, were slow speed, irregularity, and high cost. With regard to speed, it was shown that over long distance routes, the airship, far from being slow, sufficiently reduced the present time of transit to alter the accepted views of distance.

As regards regularity, commercial airship flying had been highly tested

in Germany with successful results, and over routes such as he showed on his diagram, with the assistance of the mooring mast, he had every reason to believe that regular services could be maintained. As to cost, the estimates given had been based on a British airship at present under construction, and he considered these estimates were very conservative.

Finally, Commodore Maitland said that it was common knowledge that the country's chief national asset today was its mercantile fleet, and he felt sure that the British commercial airship fleet of the future would be of equal value. That it would assist in maintaining the security of the Empire, and would also provide the means of bringing the scattered dominions into closer touch with the mother country, no one, he thought, would deny.

PRACTICAL AIR ROUTE
ACROSS THE ANDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The practicability of opening an aerial route from the Pacific to the Amazon was discussed before the Royal Geographical Society at the Aeolian Hall recently by G. M. Dyott, late squadron commander of the Royal Naval Air Service. Mr. Dyott said that they had heard of the great height of the Andes, but there were now altitudes at which they could be crossed. He mentioned that on one of the ridges the Andes could be negotiated at a height of 7000 feet, while another peak rose to 15,500 feet.

"There is no serious difficulty which presents itself at least so far as the practical point of view is concerned," said Mr. Dyott in reference to the practicability of the flight. "In fact, of all air routes talked of and in active operation at the present time I think this particular route is one of the most easily overcome of any, and I sincerely hope that it will be British machines and British enterprise which will bring it about."

Peru, he continued, was peculiarly suitable for aerial traffic, and he contended that aerial highways would undoubtedly play a very large part in the future development of the country. It was of vital importance that rapid communication should be established between the interior and the coast, and in order to do this the aeroplane must come to the rescue.

Discussing the difficulty of traveling by road, Mr. Dyott said that it took him five days to travel from one part in the Andes to another, whereas the aeroplane would cover the distance in fifteen minutes, and in another stage of the journey it took him exactly a week to travel a distance which could be negotiated by the aeroplane in thirty minutes.

A NATIONAL AIRSHIP FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Cardington Airship Construction Works of Messrs. Short Brothers, near Bedford, have been taken over by the British Air Ministry, thereby securing for the Nation a national airship factory. It is understood that the Air Ministry has reengaged practically the entire staff at the Cardington Works, which are said to be the most up to date in the country. The large type rigid-airship, R-38, which, on completion, is to be taken over by the United States Government, is under construction at Messrs. Short's works, and is expected to be finished by the end of this year. The officers and crew who are to fly the R-38 in her journey over to America are already in this country. Another airship, the R-37, is also being built at Cardington Works and is very nearly completed; besides these there are other craft of the non-rigid type at these extensive works, the latter undergoing refitting and overhauling.

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EMPIRE'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

British Proposal Is to Benefit Widely Scattered Communities and to Assist All to Live Together in Fuller Contentment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The economic development of the British Empire on an organized basis is now considered by many in this country to be within range of practical achievement. One of those who regard the present outlook with hopefulness is Norman Thomson, founder, in 1908, of the Economic League for the development of the Empire.

The objective of this league was the formation of a controlling board for Empire development and by its inception Mr. Thomson may be regarded as one of those pioneers who have done yeoman service for the Empire. At the time it must be noted no such proposals had ever been brought forward.

Briefly, Mr. Thomson proposed to use the Empire economic factor to benefit widely-scattered communities, and to create a new world for all races to live in with fuller contentment.

The field of inquiry and the sphere of work undertaken by him not only initiated ambitious plans for establishing a great directing and creative force within the Empire, but it represented remarkable courage, in view of the apathetic detachment of the public and state departments, from all matters relating to Imperial economics and finance.

Plans Matured

During the six years preceding the war, Mr. Thomson continued actively to mature his plans for establishing his proposed board. Apart from this work in connection with Latin America during the years 1912 to 1914 is noteworthy. One of his more interesting proposals, which he dealt with in his publication, the "Putumayo Red Book," was to establish an international board to assume control of the Putumayo regions. This publication was succeeded by a White Paper which he issued under authority of the Colombian Government.

It is, doubtless, also interesting to remember that Mr. Thomson shortly before the war advocated, as an alternative to the Panama Canal, an inter-oceanic waterway by way of the Atrato River on the Colombian mainland, at or about the time he dealt in great juridical detail in another publication with the dispute relating to Panama between Colombia and the United States. It may further be stated that he helped to establish and was actively associated with the first Empire journal to be produced in London.

Advisory Committee Set Up

Interviewed on the subject of Empire economic development, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Norman Thomson said that one of the causes for hopefulness in the present outlook was to be found in the fact that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had set up, under his chairmanship, an advisory committee to ascertain what steps should be taken to promote and accelerate Colonial economic development.

Among other hopeful signs, he said, were the economic conditions resulting from the war, and the fact that in all parts of the Empire plans for development were being matured, and development commissions formed. While opinion, added Mr. Thomson, is now undivided as to the necessity for a board for Empire development, differences exist as to the precise powers to be invested in it when formed. On this question it will be remembered that the Dominions Royal Commission, which was appointed in 1911, recommended in its final report issued in 1917 the appointment of a board to act in a purely advisory capacity.

Empire Boards Proposed

Recently, Empire Boards which will be responsible for one particular sphere of work have been proposed, such as, for example, the board to direct migration within the Empire to which Christopher Turner has drawn attention within the past few days, in a paper read by him before the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Board of Control which Mr. Thomson advocated in 1908, when he founded the Economic League, was designed to bring under its direction all subsidiary matters of this kind, for it was his view that the work performed in one direction by a central controlling board, would react to the advantage of the work performed in other directions, in an economic as well as in a financial sense. A number of isolated activities, in Mr. Thomson's opinion, could never produce the same effective results as a board boldly conceived in design and detail and with state representation.

The underlying idea of the Economic League was to form a connecting link between state and state, the state and the individual, and individual and individual. Owing to the necessary limitations of private enterprise and to the apathy of state departments, Mr. Thomson was firmly convinced that neither the Empire governments nor private enterprise would, or indeed could, separately, ever acquire the wealth and secure the results to be derived from development that an organization, which should consist of a form of partnership between the Empire states and private enterprise, could be expected to obtain.

Common Policy Hoped For

In 1908, therefore, Mr. Thomson supported his convictions by his altruistic efforts to produce, as he says,

not only wealth for the Empire peoples, but also a great economic weapon by the formation of his proposed organization, which it was intended to name "The Imperial Economic Union." Today, fortunately, new perceptions obtain and doubtless before long a common policy will be adopted. The first step is, of course, the appointment of the Development Committee by the Colonial Secretary. In the meantime, Mr. Thomson's plans, which in 1914 were interrupted by the war, followed by enlistment in the fighting forces, and subsequently on being discharged, by ac-



Drawn from a Photograph by Permission
Norman Thomson
Founder of Economic League for the development of the British Empire.

cepting a position of responsibility under the government—are being revived in a more active form, for, as he points out, this is made possible by the economic factor which the war has now more widely revealed.

Other Proposals Considered

Various other proposals for development, generally with isolated purposes, but in some cases with fairly comprehensive aims, have been brought forward as post-war expedients. One of these latter, known as the Empire Resources Development Committee, was formed in 1917 under the chairmanship of the former Earl Grey, who some years earlier had expressed himself as much interested in Mr. Thomson's proposals. Its objects are in the main to promote the general aims for which the Economic League was founded nine years earlier.

The proposals of this committee, however, are indefinite in form and Mr. Thomson contends, narrower in scope. Under his proposals, the Empire states will be able to derive important revenues, and the resources of all parts of the Empire, forming one single, composite unit, can be properly visualized, examined and developed. This, he says, can most effectively be brought about by an alliance between the state and private enterprises, for no combination of states, or of privately controlled activities can in themselves become this unit force.

Idea Generally Accepted

Considerable evidence is now available from reports issued by government appointed committees since the war to show that the fundamental idea of the 1908 proposals is now generally accepted. For example, the Empire Cotton Growing Committee recently recommended that funds should be provided by the British Treasury, by the local revenues of cotton-growing areas, and by the cotton industry. Again, in another recent report issued by the much-discussed Motor Fuel Prices Committee, it is pointed out that the production and distribution of power alcohol should be under government control.

In July, 1914, it appears that Mr. Thomson had made arrangements, with the support of the Royal Automobile Club, for a series of motor car trials using this fuel, which he proposed to produce from a small experimental distillation plant. It was hoped in this way, among other objects, to bring before the public one of the many spheres of work proposed and to demonstrate that a new and great imperial industry was waiting to be developed on a remunerative basis under the auspices of the Imperial Economic Union when formed.

WIRELESS DIRECTION FINDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Speaking on the "Wonders of Wireless Telegraphy" at the Overseas Club in London, T. F. Finucane, of the Marconi Wireless Company, referred to the wireless direction finder and said that the scheme on which this apparatus worked was that the direction of a wireless station could be discovered and two observations plotted on a chart. The point of intersection of the two lines of observation gave the position of the receiver. By means of the daily chronometer, signals and astronomical calculations, explorers in an unknown land could discover their position. If they lacked a mast for an aerial, a tree could serve as a substitute, or even a coil of wire, stretched on dry ground.

QUEBEC PROHIBITION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.
LACHUTE, Quebec.—The people of the town of Lachute will not be able to purchase beer and wine under the Quebec Prohibition Law, nor obtain liquor of a stronger character on a doctor's prescription within their own municipal limits. The Town Council rejected a proposal to grant five applications for licenses and two for liquor vendors, by five votes to four, although in a recent referendum to repeal the prohibition by-law of the town there was a majority of 21 in favor of repeal on a vote of over two-thirds of the possible electors.

RESTORING EUROPE TO NORMAL STATE

Financiers Declare Europe Cannot Recover Unless Credits Are Given for Provision of Material to Districts in Distress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The latest statements available on the economic situation in Europe indicate that 5,000,000 children are in the greatest distress of Europe. It is not perhaps realized in this country that the national policy has had, and is still having, an enormous responsibility in the matter of this very serious situation. It is not realized that, while people clamor against high prices here on the one hand, they may be helping to close down the great European markets with the other, and that the Peace Treaty itself actually perpetuates some of the conditions which make it impossible to restore Europe to normal conditions. Philip Snowden stated a short time ago "that an increase of production was an immediate necessity if Central Europe was to be saved from starvation." That is true—but for the increase of production it is necessary to create the will to produce. The Peace Treaty makes such enormous demands on the surrender by the vanquished nations of payment for indemnities, and of actual assets of wealth, that, as Lord Newton said in the debate in the House of Lords, "it looks as if some of these countries economically will be unable to exist."

Economic Losses Summarized

"Take for example," he said, "the economic losses which Hungary will suffer under the Treaty. She will lose 57 per cent of her arable area, 65 per cent of her stock of cattle, 56 per cent of her horse production, 70 per cent of her sheep, 95 per cent of her forests, the whole of her salt mines, and nearly the whole of her mining area, and 65 per cent of her railways, including the most important railway junctions."

"And on top of all this she is also going to lose the control of the waterways upon which the prosperity of the country almost entirely depends. It, therefore, looks, without exaggeration, as if the country economically will be unable to exist. But the worst feature in all this is the fact that something like 3,500,000 Magyars and something like 1,500,000 German-speaking Hungarians are to be transferred from one country to another."

Two Important Clauses Deleted

In the manifesto of the Allies on the economic conditions in Europe, two especially important measures were advocated—the conclusion of peace with Russia, and an international loan to Germany. The documents were completed in this form when Mr. Millerand sent a note of strong dissent, and after a telephonic conversation, the two clauses were eliminated. The manifesto appeared without either of them, and yet Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, whose ideas were apparently reflected in those two proposals, said: "Russia, a reservoir of raw materials, and Germany, a reservoir of labor, have both almost ceased to work."

"Europe can only regain equilibrium by putting Germany and Russia on their feet again. There ought to issue, from parliaments and peoples, a powerful and humane voice urging sympathy and clemency for the vanquished. The spirit of revolution and disorder in the economic life of Europe can only cease when Europe is animated again with the spirit of peace."

"Credit," Mr. Nitti says, "means con-

fidence, and if Europe is to obtain on credit the means of restoring her production and thereby saving her life, she has to convince the rest of the world that she means to use the commodities that they lend her for productive ends."

Sting Has Been Extracted

Mr. Asquith's comment on the elimination of the two important clauses was as follows: "The manifesto left England on the voyage across the Channel with a sting in its tail; the sting and all has been extracted by the expert political surgeons in Paris." It is the sting of concentrated effort for definite remedial proposals, and not perpetual compromise that is going to save Europe if anything will.

Financiers have stated that Europe cannot get on to its feet unless credits are given for the provision of material to the districts in distress. All the productive power, all the markets for buying and selling which can be found are needed. The policy of crushing Europe economically, for political considerations of comparatively minor importance, is a disastrous one, and while the Peace Treaty interferes with the normal production of coal, by raising political barriers, impedes transport and the exchange of goods, there will continue to be a shortage, and Europe may continue to suffer for want of employment and high prices.

These points have been strongly brought out by business men, by financiers on both sides of the Channel, and in recent debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons. Mr. Asquith presses for stronger representation both of allied and other powers in the councils under the League of Nations. The great reparations questions, which stand in the way of better economic organization, can hardly be satisfactorily dealt with otherwise.

Central Europe Is the Pivot

A London banker has put the matter in a nutshell when he said: "The position of Central Europe today is the pivot to a great extent of the whole situation. The nearer we approach to putting Central Europe on its feet, the closer the unity of action to that direction by the Allies, by the provision of raw material and the encouragement of trade, the nearer the exchange will approach to something like normal."

These questions will no doubt be discussed at the important economic conference to be held under the League of Nations at Brussels shortly. As has already been pointed out in responsible quarters it is of the utmost importance that independent economists, well known for their knowledge and character, should be present as well as government representatives, and that the representation from the nations, including former enemy nations, should be as effective as possible. The League of Nations has surely here a magnificent opportunity for dealing with the economic problems of the world, for informing the public on the question, and making the bonds of the League a bond of mutual friendship and succor in face of the world danger that prevails.

CANADIAN PASSPORT QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England.—The North Atlantic Passenger Conference has intimated to shipping agents throughout the country that passports will no longer be required for passengers proceeding to Canada with the intention of remaining there permanently. Passports will, however, still be necessary for those proceeding to Canada via ports in the United States, and also for those proceeding to the United States via Canada.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR COOPERATORS

Report for Half Year Shows All Around Increases, Particularly in Productive Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—There was a record attendance of delegates at a recent quarterly meeting of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, at which many important matters were discussed, and at which the report of the six months ending December, 1919, was read.

The report was another record of all-around increases particularly in the productive departments. £14,015,652 of the total sales of £48,026,659 represented supplies from the productive works. The half-year's output from the society's 11 flour mills was 2,397,622 sacks of flour, wheatmeal and others, an increase of 41 per cent over the corresponding period of 1918.

The margarine works manufactured 99 per cent more margarine than they did in the latter half of 1918, the total being 254,438 cwt., and the soap works turned out a weekly average of 906 tons as compared with 559 tons in 1918; 1,039,942 pairs of boots went out from the boot and shoe works; an increase of 134 per cent. There was also a remarkable increase of 4394 per cent in the chocolate supplies, the value for the half year being £163,421.

Government Policy Awaited

The distributive departments have also shown progress. At Manchester the increase was 33 per cent, at London 37 per cent, and at Newcastle 373 per cent. The grocery and provision trade represents about £26,000,000 of the total turnover, while the drapery, woollens and ready-made departments effected a trade of £6,248,050 during the half year. The total deposits and withdrawals in the banking department totaled £273,947,536; the cooperative societies now banking with the Cooperative Wholesale Society being 1002, and the trade unions and friendly societies 1996.

In reply to a question on the mineral rights possessed by the Cooperative Wholesale Society in Yorkshire, George Thorpe, a director of the society, said that the committee were waiting the development of the Yorkshire coal field. They were holding up operations until it was clear what the government intended doing in regard to nationalization and the purchase of mineral rights. The society had acquired the mineral rights underlying 4000 acres of land, into which two shafts would be sunk, and from which an output of 1,000,000 tons of coal a year was expected.

Questioned on the shipping profits of the society, the chairman replied

that they represented the working of only two small ships, and that the profit was made on outsiders' goods and not on their own, and that if two small 700-ton coasters could make a profit of £15,279, the profits the big shipping companies were making could be easily estimated.

Income Tax Reforms Condemned

Perhaps the most important decision arrived at by the delegates was the refusal of a resolution of the Stratford Society calling upon the Cooperative Wholesale Society's directors to announce May 1 as a general cooperative holiday, as a demonstration of the international ideals of Labor.

Director Varley characterized the main report of the Royal Commission on Income Tax as a weak one, in moving a resolution of protest against the proposed tax on cooperative funds, for, he stated, the proposals were not in the interest of revenue, because the commissioners in their majority report had said, "In our opinion the changes we have recommended will not result in any great increase of revenue."

That being so, it was his opinion that the commission had exceeded its duty, for it had no business to make recommendations which would not increase the revenue. Having stated that "the importance of the correspondence received, chiefly on the part of the private trader, has been accentuated by the high rate of income tax now in force," the commissioners considered that Mr. Varley should have boldly declared there was no ground for a taxation such as the private trader is desiring, for the injury of the cooperative movement. It was rather for the avowed object of injuring the collective trading movement.

AUSTRALIA'S POST OFFICE PAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office.
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's post office pays. Its surplus, excluding interest on capital, was £1,114,679 for the financial year which ended on June 30, 1919; the surplus for the previous year was £964,382. Deducting interest on capital the result was a net profit of £524,644 for 1918-19, and £387,381 for 1917-18. The earnings of the postal department for last year were £6,158,570 as against £5,773,953 for the previous year, while the working expenses were, respectively, £5,043,891, and £4,809,571. In the last 12 months the department dealt with 6,108,709 registered articles; 607,785,430 letters, post and letter cards; 49,647,644 packets; 6,656,209 parcels; and 152,600,994 newspapers. The postal offices are also utilized by the government in various ways, such as the payment of pensions and the financial transactions conducted by post offices in the past year amounted in the aggregate to more than £98,000,000 sterling.

TASMANIA RENEWS FILM CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office.
HOBART, Tasmania.—There has been a good deal of public criticism in Tasmania of a certain class of moving picture imported from America, and Tasmania has not been satisfied that the Board of Censorship set up by the Commonwealth Government is sufficient.

Arising out of a deputation to protest against the screening of certain pictures, the Premier, Sir Walter Lee, promised to reestablish the state board of censorship, although Parliament last session threw out the vote for it. Subsequently, a deputation from the picture houses waited upon the Premier to protest against his decision to set up a state censorship, claiming that the federal censorship was thoroughly effective, and would meet the requirements of the most sensitive and fastidious.

The Premier, however, remained firm. He said he was not disposed to accept as final the decisions of the federal board, but only those of a board over which the state government had control.

Speaking of the value of such films as those that had been objected to, the Premier said that it was the only way of pointing morals for the boys and girls who crowded into the picture houses, he would not lend countenance to the screening of such pictures under the false pretense of trying to point morals. That class of picture was pernicious to a degree, and the damage it did could not be estimated. Until Parliament repealed the legislation sanctioning a state censorship board, he was bound to tell them that the state board was going to take up its functions in order to safeguard the public morals.

The board, which has been set up, consists of the director of state education, the secretary of the police department, the secretary of the public health department, and two ladies.

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UNITED STATES PLAYERS SAIL

Davis Tennis Cup Team Leaves for England on the Army Transport Northern Pacific

NEW YORK, New York.—The four lawn tennis players comprising the United States Davis Cup team, National Champion W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia, R. N. Williams 2d of Boston and C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh, accompanied by Capt. Samuel Hardy of New York, sailed from Hoboken Sunday on the United States Army transport Northern Pacific, due to arrive at Antwerp Saturday. The party had its passage arranged on the big official steamer through the direct agency of the War Department, and is under the personal charge of Maj.-Gen. F. C. Marsh, who is himself an enthusiastic follower of tennis.

The team will proceed directly to London and the players will enter their first public competition at the Queen's Club, June 14, playing later at Wimbledon in the world's championship tournament, which begins June 21. The first match in the international series also will be played at Wimbledon, beginning July 5, with France as opponent.

Mrs. P. J. Mallory is already on her way to England, having sailed by the French line on Saturday, but Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston, who also intended to play at Wimbledon, has given up the trip because of the impossibility of getting sufficient practice abroad to do herself justice in tournament play. Miss Eleanor Goss, who also had planned to join the invasion of the English courts, resigned the project some time ago when the difficulty of securing accommodations became apparent.

President J. S. Myrick of the United States Lawn Tennis Association accompanied the players to the dock, but no visitors were allowed on the boat. It was announced that in the two English tournaments, the United States combinations would be Johnston and Tilden and Williams and Garland, and that the same pairing probably would be tried in the first of the Davis Cup matches, in which case the entire burden would fall on the first two players.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS ILLINOIS NINE 5 TO 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—The University of Michigan virtually clinched the baseball championship of the Western Conference here Saturday by defeating the University of Illinois 5 to 4. Despite the size of the score and the nine hits secured by the Wolverines, the game was the tightest and most thrilling encountered on Ferry Field this season. It was anybody's game until the Wolverine pitcher struck out the third batter in the ninth.

Illinois opened up in the second when two hits, two sacrifices and two errors, brought in two runs. Michigan evened the score in her half of the inning with three hits, a sacrifice and a misplay at first. Michigan scored another run in the fourth. The Illinois took the lead again in the sixth when a three-base hit by F. J. English scored the preceding batter and English barely made the home plate on an attempted squeeze play. In the seventh K. T. Knode, who reached first on a well-placed hit and who advanced to third on a sacrifice and passed ball, easily reached home on a fly to deep right field. In the eighth a two-bagger by E. P. Langenhorn scored E. G. Marz, with the winning run for pitcher V. H. Parks '20 set the Illinois down in rapid fashion in the ninth. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Illinois..... 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 3 2
Michigan..... 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 1 5 9 3
Batteries—Parks and Froemke; Ryan and Kopp

POWELL WILL COACH STANFORD ATHLETES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California.—W. D. Powell, at present director of the department of physical education of the Montana State College of Agriculture, has accepted the position of head athletic coach at Leland Stanford Junior University. Powell recently made a visit to the campus, greatly impressing the Stanford Board of Athletic Control as a high-caliber coach. The unqualified indorsement of Walter Camp, Stanford's football coach in 1914 and 1915, had great weight in making the selection.

For the past year Powell has been in charge of athletics at the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Art at Bozeman, Mont. His record there has been remarkably successful. By defeating the Montana State University basketball team a few weeks ago, Powell's basketballers scored their thirteenth consecutive victory of the season, which was closed without a single defeat. Not only did the Montana Aggies win the state championship, but the football, baseball, and track squads under his training, made notable records during the past season.

An exceptional record as an athlete was made by Powell while attending the University of Wisconsin from 1910 to 1914, graduating from that university in the latter year. His brilliant playing on the football eleven of Wisconsin for the 1911-12 seasons led to his selection as all-western center in 1912, when Wisconsin won the championship of the west. As a basketball player and

WRESTLER, POWELL REPRESENTED WISCONSIN IN MANY INTERCOLLEGIATE MEETS

Powell will assume his new duties at Stanford in the fall. The remainder of the Cardinal coaching staff will not be announced until the middle of the month. According to rumors there will be another man appointed to take charge of freshmen sports, as well as a trainer to assist H. W. Maloney in track and rugby. Student instructors are coaching the majority of minor Cardinal sports.

TENNIS TITLES TO WASHINGTON

Singles and Doubles Championship Honors of Missouri Valley Conference Go to St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa.—The Washington University tennis team, composed of Walter Haase '21 and J. B. Brown '20, won the Missouri Valley Conference tennis championships in both singles and doubles Saturday. The fastest match of the tournament was the semi-finals of the singles between A. P. Smith '20 of Iowa State and Haase. The latter won, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5. Haase's steady work at the net was the key to the fast back-court driving game of the Ames man. The latter had the lead in the final set at 5-3, but Haase won four straight games in a lightning rally. Brown won from Ralph Moorehead '20 of Grinnell in the other semi-final match by default.

The two Washington players did not play off the finals. Smith and A. O. Kittle '21 of Iowa State lost the final doubles match to Haase and Brown, 6-1, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3. The summary: MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE TENNIS SINGLES—Semi Final Round J. B. Brown, Washington, defeated Ralph Moorehead, Grinnell, by default. Walter Haase, Washington, defeated A. P. Smith, Iowa State, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5. DOUBLES—Final Round Walter Haase and J. B. Brown, Washington, defeated A. P. Smith and A. O. Kittle, Iowa State, 6-1, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3.

HARD PROGRAM IN VARSITY GOLF

NEW YORK, New York.—The Intercollegiate Golf Association championship tournament, scheduled to be held at the Nassau Country Club in June, will be a test of endurance as much as of golfing skill, for no fewer than 180 holes will be played by each participant in the five consecutive days of the meet. According to A. L. Walker Jr., '20 of Columbia University, the present Intercollegiate champion, the coming tournament is to be one of the most difficult ever arranged by the association.

Medal play will constitute the program for the first two days, June 22-23, at the Nassau Country Club. This test of 72 holes will decide the team championship, while the second 36 holes will serve as a qualification for the field of 32 golfers who will continue, beginning June 24, in the three days' series of match play for the individual title. Formerly the Intercollegiate tournament was entirely match play, but last year the entrance of six teams made it necessary to adopt medal play for the team title competition. The aggregate scores of the first four men on a team will be reckoned in the determination of team champion. Princeton University last year won the team championship with a total of 1335. An innovation this year will be the qualifying of a field of 32 and basing their scores on the last two rounds of the team test.

Beginning June 24 and continuing three days will be the individual competition in match play. The first and second round, at 18 holes each, will be played the first day, the third round and semi-finals on the second day and the final match at 36 holes on the last day. Champion Walker faces fresh competition this season, for Robert Jones Jr., the runner-up at Oakmont last year, is a student at Georgia School of Technology, one of the member colleges in the Intercollegiate Golf Association, and expects to enter the tournament. University of Illinois, another new member, is uncertain about sending a team east, and definite news about Cornell University's entry is lacking at this time.

TRAPSHOOTERS ARE NAMED FOR ANTWERP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The eight men who will represent the trapshooters of the United States at Antwerp, Belgium, in the Olympic trap shooting contests at Beverloo, near that city July 22 to 31, have been selected by Jay Clark Jr., of Worcester, Massachusetts, captain of the team, and the committee. They are Mark Arle, Champaign, Illinois; Horace Bonser, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jay Clark Jr., Worcester, Massachusetts; B. S. Donnelly, Chicago; Fred Plum, Atlantic City, New Jersey; C. M. Powers, Decatur, Illinois; F. W. Troeh, Vancouver, Washington; and F. E. Wright, Buffalo, New York. Of the above Powers was a member of the all-American team which visited England and Scotland in 1901, winning every match they took part in.

For the team match Captain Clark has named Arle, Troeh, Wright, Powers, Plum and Donnelly, with himself and Bonser as the reserves. For the individual match he has named the first of the above with himself and Donnelly as the reserves.

The team will sail from Boston on June 23, and take part in the English championship July 14 to 16.

MICHIGAN WINS ITS TRACK MEET

Easily Defeats Ohio State University—Capt. C. E. Johnson Returns to Wolverine Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—University of Michigan defeated Ohio State University in a dual out-door track and field meet on Ferry Field, Saturday, by a score of 80-16 to 45-56. Michigan took first place in 10 events and tied for first in two more.

Capt. C. E. Johnson '20, Michigan's star, who has been unable to enter collegiate meets for several months returned to the cinder track. He was obviously not in his usual form, but he was able to win second place in the low hurdles and broad jump. It is hoped that he will be able to enter the Conference meet at Ann Arbor next Friday and Saturday. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Cook, Michigan; Moorehead, Ohio State, second; Lock, Ohio State, third. Time—10.8. 220-Yard Dash—Won by Cook, Michigan; Butler, Michigan, second; Moorehead, Ohio State, third. Time—22.5. 440-Yard Dash—Won by Wetzel, Michigan; Butler, Michigan, second; Drake, Ohio State, third. Time—51.8. 880-Yard Run—Won by Burkholder, Michigan; Steinliber, Ohio State, second; Douglas, Michigan, third. Time—1m. 58.5. One-Mile Run—Won by Ferguson, Ohio State; Todd, Ohio State, second; McClure, Ohio State, third. Time—4m. 31.5. Two-Mile Run—Won by Anderson, Ohio State; Maynard, Michigan, second; Ferguson, Ohio State, third. Time—9m. 55.8. 120-Yard Hurdles—Beardsley, Michigan, and Hill, Ohio State tied for first; Pollman, Ohio State, third. Time—16.5. 220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Beardsley, Michigan; Johnson, Michigan, second; Pollman, Ohio State, third. Time—25.5. 16-Pound Shot—Won by Baker, Michigan; White, Ohio State, second; Stue, Michigan, third. Distance—47 ft. 6 in. Discus Throw—Won by Baker, Michigan; Nemecek, Ohio State, second; Dunne, Michigan, third. Distance—129 ft. 1 in. Javelin Throw—Won by Hoffman, Michigan; Kasper, Ohio State, second; McKee, Ohio State, third. Distance—175 ft. 7 in. Running Broad Jump—Later, Michigan and Schiedeker, Ohio State tied for first; Baker, Michigan, and Moorehead, tied for third. Height—5 ft. 8 in. Running Broad Jump—Won by Cruikshank, Michigan; Johnson, Michigan, second; Lashmet, Michigan, third. Distance—21 ft. 9 in. Pole Vault—Won by Maylor, Michigan; Slaughter, Michigan, and Cross, Michigan, and Hill, Ohio State, tied for second. Height—11 ft.

TWO IN TIE FOR THE LEAD IN NATIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Honors were divided between Boston and Philadelphia here yesterday. Boston, with Joseph Oeschger pitching his first victory since the 26-inning game, captured the opening contest, 4 to 1, and the locals won the second, 3 to 2. The scores:

First Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 3 2
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 5
Batteries—Oeschger and Gowdy; Smith, Weinert and Withrow. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 9 3
Batteries—Williams and Lynn; Van Gilder, Davis, Burrell, Sanders and Billings. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly.

EVEN BREAK AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Honors were divided between Boston and Philadelphia here yesterday. Boston, with Joseph Oeschger pitching his first victory since the 26-inning game, captured the opening contest, 4 to 1, and the locals won the second, 3 to 2. The scores:

First Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 3 2
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 5
Batteries—Oeschger and Gowdy; Smith, Weinert and Withrow. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 9 3
Batteries—Williams and Lynn; Van Gilder, Davis, Burrell, Sanders and Billings. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly.

WHITE SOX DIVIDE GAMES

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Chicago underwent a shutout in the first game here yesterday, but won the second in the tenth inning, 5 to 3. The scores:

First Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Shocker and Severed; Van Gilder, Davis, Burrell, Sanders and Billings. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly.

Second Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 12 0
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 16 2
Batteries—Williams and Lynn; Van Gilder, Davis, Burrell, Sanders and Billings. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly.

PITTSBURGH CLUB BREAKS EVEN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The visitors from St. Louis defeated the local team in the first game here yesterday, 5 to 4, but Pittsburgh took the second, 7 to 4. The scores:

First Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 11 0
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 10 0
Batteries—Sherrill, Jacobs and Clemmons; Ponder, Meadow, Watson, Cooper

Second Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 9 3
Batteries—Williams and Lynn; Van Gilder, Davis, Burrell, Sanders and Billings. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly.

FENWAY PARK

Today Two Games Starting at 1.30
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
SEATS AT BRUMANS. Phone Beach 1680.

CHESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROBLEM NO. 161
By E. M. Guest
Chatham Island, New Zealand
Original
Black Pieces 2

White to play and mate in two moves

White Pieces 10
Black Pieces 10

White to play and mate in two moves

White Pieces 10
Black Pieces 10

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White to play and mate in two moves

MISS RYAN WINS AT ROEHAMPTON

Famous Lady Lawn Tennis Player from California Captures Four Events in Surrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROEHAMPTON, England.—Three lawn tennis championships and one handicap event in the Surrey hard court championship meeting recently held at Roehampton were won by Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the covered-court champion, either alone or in partnership, and the California lady's way of beginning the season shows she intends to be a powerful factor in English lawn tennis tournaments this year. Following her success at Queen's Club the week before, Miss Ryan again had Mrs. Craddock to oppose her in the final of the ladies' singles, and again the verdict was heavily against the latter, who has as yet not been able to overcome the hard volleying and chopped returns of her conqueror. Mrs. Craddock won only a single game in the two sets, but in that respect did no worse than most of the competitors who failed to reach the final stage. The score was 6-1, 6-0.

In the ladies' doubles, Miss Ryan was partnered by Mrs. D. R. Larcombe, and this pair proved too good for Mrs. L. Larcombe and Mrs. Parton, who went under in the final round by 6-2, 6-1. Again in the mixed doubles, Miss Ryan was on the winning side with Randolph Lycett, and against this formidable pair, one of the strongest now playing on English soil, W. A. Ingram and Mrs. H. Edgington could do no more than secure three games in each set. The ladies' handicap doubles was the fourth event won by the triple champion, in partnership with Miss Platt, from the scratch mark.

The result of the men's singles was the surprise of the meeting, for a naval officer, J. M. Bell, took the championship against such players as M. J. G. Ritchie, G. R. Sherwell, N. Misu and H. L. Barclay, the Tasmanian. Mr. Bell's opponent in the final was a player well known in Scotland, though entered under the pseudonym of "R. O. Hampton," and this match was so keenly fought that it went to four sets, but was finally won by 8-10, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. The winner disposed of Barclay in the semi-final round, "R. O. Hampton" disposing of O. G. N. Turnbull, the conqueror of Ritchie.

Although falling in the singles, the last named was on the winning side with Randolph Lycett in the men's doubles, though the pair had a very hard fight in the final with M. R. L. White and W. A. Ingram. Losing the second set, the winners had to go to four before gaining the verdict by 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

AMERICAN GOLFERS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH, England (Monday).—G. H. Walker, president of the United States Golf Association, and other members of the committee which is to confer with the officials of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrew's, Scotland, on proposed amendments to the rules, arrived here today on the Cunard liner Caronia. The American golfers who will play in the special team match with the Oxford-Cambridge golfing society and in the British Amateur Golf championship tourney also landed from the Caronia. The Americans were welcomed by the Mayor of Plymouth with A. C. Croome and Mansfield Hunter of the reception committee, who will conduct them to London.

GUY CAMPBELL WINS SILVER CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—There was an entry of 86 golfers for the Spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, recently, the entrants including practically all the star players of the club. They put up some good golf, too, for though the scoring was not particularly low it was accomplished in very trying weather, a boisterous wind and heavy showers prevailing throughout the day. The later starters had the worst of the weather, but it was from amongst them that the best returns were handed in, some of the leading players quickly settling down to the difficult conditions. Maj. Gordon Barry, who learnt his game at St. Andrew's whilst at school there and subsequently became amateur champion, was one of those who took so long to settle down that by the time he was doing a really good score his chance of winning had vanished. His 86 was five strokes worse than the score which enabled Maj. Guy Campbell to win the silver cross, the principal prize. The Bombay medal, the second prize, was won by J. P. Myles, a former captain of the Oxford team, with 82.

Though T. D. Armour just failed to win the Gold Vase at St. George's Hill, he met with more success at Camberley Heath, where he won an open amateur tournament with rounds of 82 and 76 for a total of 158. He was closely pressed by a local player in Maj. G. Burnham, of the promoting club, who was only a stroke behind. Armour's second round figures of 76 constitute a record for the course, the previous holder of the record being E. J. Dobson with 77. Others who returned good cards were R. H. P. Kolesar, Sandy Lodge, 84, 78, 162; E. J. Dobson, Camberley Heath, 85, 78, 163; T. A. Torrance, Sandy Lodge, 82, 82, 164; C. B. Macfarlane, North Foreland, 83, 81, 164; and J. Murray Woods, 82, 82, 164.

In a rapid transit tournament held at Stapleton to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Staten Island Chess Club, Bruno Forsberg carried off the first prize by six wins, with Herman Helms second. A special ladies' prize was given to Miss Clara Waechter.

During March a team composed of the Combined Universities of England contested a number of matches, with the following results:

Hampstead..... 13 Combined U. 7
City of London..... 13½ " 7½
Metropolitan..... 8 " 5
Insurance..... 5½ " 4½
Imperial..... 7½ " 3½

The two leaders in the London League to date are Hampstead, 9, and North London, 8½.

The Yorkshire individual championship was won by Mr. F. Schofield, the Hon. Secretary of the Leeds Chess Club.

The Northampton C. A. "Silver King" trophy, which has been held for four years by Kettering, was this year

MISS RYAN WINS AT ROEHAMPTON

Famous Lady Lawn Tennis Player from California Captures Four Events in Surrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROEHAMPTON, England.—Three lawn tennis championships and one handicap event in the Surrey hard court championship meeting recently held at Roehampton were won by Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the covered-court champion, either alone or in partnership, and the California lady's way of beginning the season shows she intends to be a powerful factor in English lawn tennis tournaments this year. Following her success at Queen's Club the week before, Miss Ryan again had Mrs. Craddock to oppose her in the final of the ladies' singles, and again the verdict was heavily against the latter, who has as yet not been able to overcome the hard volleying and chopped returns of her conqueror. Mrs. Craddock won only a single game in the two sets, but in that respect did no worse than most of the competitors who failed to reach the final stage. The score was 6-1, 6-0.

In the ladies' doubles, Miss Ryan was partnered by Mrs. D. R. Larcombe, and this pair proved too good for Mrs. L. Larcombe and Mrs. Parton, who went under in the final round by 6-2, 6-1. Again in the mixed doubles, Miss Ryan was on the winning side with Randolph Lycett, and against this formidable pair, one of the strongest now playing on English soil, W. A. Ingram and Mrs. H. Edgington could do no more than secure three games in each set. The ladies' handicap doubles was the fourth event won by the triple champion, in partnership with Miss Platt, from the scratch mark.

The result of the men's singles was the surprise of the meeting, for a naval officer, J. M. Bell, took the championship against such players as M. J. G. Ritchie, G. R. Sherwell, N. Misu and H. L. Barclay, the Tasmanian. Mr. Bell's opponent in the final was a player well known in Scotland, though entered under the pseudonym of "R. O. Hampton," and this match was so keenly fought that it went to four sets, but was finally won by 8-10, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. The winner disposed of Barclay in the semi-final round, "R. O. Hampton" disposing of O. G. N. Turnbull, the conqueror of Ritchie.

Although falling in the singles, the last named was on the winning side with Randolph Lycett in the men's doubles, though the pair had a very hard fight in the final with M. R. L. White and W. A. Ingram. Losing the second set, the winners had to go to four before gaining the verdict by 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

AMERICAN GOLFERS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH, England (Monday).—G. H. Walker, president of the United States Golf Association, and other members of the committee which is to confer with the officials of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrew's, Scotland, on proposed amendments to the rules, arrived here today on the Cunard liner Caronia. The American golfers who will play in the special team match with the Oxford-Cambridge golfing society and in the British Amateur Golf championship tourney also landed from the Caronia. The Americans were welcomed by the Mayor of Plymouth with A. C. Croome and Mansfield Hunter of the reception committee, who will conduct them to London.

GUY CAMPBELL WINS SILVER CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

QUIET PERIOD IN COTTON GOODS

Plenty of Future Contracts Are for Sale, But Spot Goods Are Sufficiently Scarce to Produce Offers at Higher Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Dealing in primary cotton goods markets continued at practically an irremediable minimum during the last week, although there were some indications toward the close of the week that the steady decline in the prices current in second-hand quarters had been stemmed, at least temporarily. Mills continued to remain out of the market, for the most part, although they reported an increasing number of inquiries, which were based, however, on the price ideas current in second-hand dealing. The market makers have made no attempt to meet these lower figures though occasionally they have accepted firm bids at levels somewhat lower than their asking prices. Needless to say, this business has been almost wholly on odd constructions not readily obtainable in second hands, for in the more staple varieties of cotton goods it has been possible to buy so much more advantageously from second hands that very little of the current demand has reached the mills.

Spot Goods Scarce

It was noticeable, however, toward the close of the week, that buyers found it increasingly hard to locate spot goods. Plenty of future contracts were for sale but the demand for spots was strong enough to force offers 1/2 cent higher than prevailing levels from certain consumers who needed immediate goods in the print cloth class.

Fall River reported sales of approximately 50,000 pieces, a slight improvement over the previous week but still far below the normal volume. Fine fabrics made from combed yarns continued at a standstill, so far as the manufacturers were concerned. Second-hand offerings carried the price levels of some of the plainer and more staple goods down to what the mills considered to be less than it would cost to produce them today, but even this failed to stimulate any considerable movement of goods.

Cancellations Not Serious

Cancellations have been made both in print cloth goods and in the finer fabrics, but have not yet attained serious proportions. It has been noticeable that buyers have been more anxious to cancel contracts calling for late fall deliveries than they have been to refuse to take the near-by goods. Manufacturers report not a few unsuccessful attempts to cancel, which they are resisting in an effort to avoid curtailment of production between now and the fall months, which are expected to bring a strong renewal of demand and a radical upward turn of prices.

The wave of so-called price reductions in retail channels is characterized by producers as primarily camouflage, and numerous instances could be cited where the "reduced" prices will still net the retailers a full 100 per cent profit over what they paid for the goods. This is especially true of cotton goods, applying only occasionally to woolsens and very rarely to silks.

Price Reaction Artificial

It is now argued that the present price reaction is to a very large extent artificial, having been induced almost wholly through restriction of bank credit. Retailers are compelled to raise money to pay the bills that are coming due, and finding themselves unable to borrow, have sought the only other alternative, which was liquidation of their present stocks of merchandise. The uncertainty as to how long this restriction of credit is to prevail, and also as to how large a volume of goods is still tied up en route and how long it will be before this merchandise will be available for marketing is what is now halting business in primary and secondary markets.

There is a strong feeling that the stimulation of consumption resulting from the wave of bargain sales and the heavy buying on the part of the public which have brought about, will still further increase the disparity between production and consumption. The very limited accumulations of goods and the curtailment of production which is very likely to be precipitated by the cessation of business in primary markets, is not unlikely to result in a rush for new goods when the buying for the fall trade begins—a rush which will swamp the ability of producers to accommodate. This phase of the matter is the basis for the prediction which are being freely made that the fall will see a return to the former price maximums, with the market once more entirely in control of the sellers. Mill men who consider this view of the outlook sound would like to continue maximum production with a view to stocking goods to be sold later when demand is strong and prices high, but the enormous production costs involve the tying up of greater sums of cash than most of the cotton manufacturing corporations, prosperous though they are, can provide under the present credit restrictions, and curtailment of production as present orders run out is the only alternative.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON NOTES CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois Utilities Commission authorized the Commonwealth Edison Company to sell \$5,000,000 collateral gold 7 per cent notes at not under 92 1/2; also \$7,143,000 first 5s.

THINKS PRICE DROP IS ONLY TEMPORARY

NEW YORK, New York—The monthly letter of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York says:

The long-predicted decline in prices seems at last to have made its appearance in many quarters, and the main question now in the mind of the public and the business man is "How far will prices fall?" Though prices of some special articles will doubtless move contrary to the tide, the general level seems to have reached the flood, and a definite recession is indicated. The present turn backward, however, is not likely to be as great as appears to be imagined in many quarters. A decline brought about by the forced sale of goods through credit scarcity is in its very nature temporary. And such a rush of buying as followed recent price cuts in many cities certainly does not presage further declines.

There is an historic precedent for some decline of prices at this time. In the Civil War period prices reached their peak not during the war, but one year later. At a basis of 100 in 1860, they rose to 190 1/2 in 1864 and to 216 1/2 in 1865. It was in the following year, 1866, that the strain upon credit forced commodity liquidation, bringing the level down to 191.

The general level of prices never returned to that of 1865; but it is significant that a recovery followed, this break, and that prices did not return to their pre-war levels until 12 years after the war.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO JAPAN INCREASED

SEATTLE, Washington—Seven 10,000-ton freighters of a fleet of 50 ordered in Japanese shipbuilding yards by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Japan Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., will be placed in the Seattle-Oriental trade, according to a statement by M. Watanabe, manager of the local branch. He says his company is planning for three palatial passenger liners of 20,000 tons each for the Seattle trade and the vessels will be laid down in Japan very soon. The passenger fleet of the company between Seattle and the Orient will be increased to seven ships.

Mr. Watanabe declares his company is optimistic regarding the trade between Puget Sound and the Orient and that within five years the 50 vessels to be built will be in operation, touching at ports in Japan, China, and the Philippines. The three new passenger steamers to be placed on the route will have a speed of 20 knots, with every modern convenience for safety and comfort.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR WORTHINGTON PUMP

NEW YORK, New York—Orders for the Worthington Pump's regular line in the first four months aggregated more than twice the total, together with unfilled contracts as of December 31, 1919, resulted in the corresponding period of last year. Together with unfilled orders on December 31, aggregating \$5,784,542, these bookings assure capacity operations throughout 1920.

The net earnings on this business are expected, at least, to equal last year's showing, when a balance of \$17.28 a share was left for the common stock. In the three years to December 31, 1919, the net, after all charges, including preferred stock dividends and liberal allowances for depreciation and taxes, was equal to \$60.28 a share on the common stock.

GRAIN CARS ARRIVE IN MIDDLE WEST

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Grain cars from the east in trainload lots have arrived in St. Paul, both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific receiving consignments. Within a week Minneapolis and northwestern points will be daily shipping between 500 and 600 cars of grain and grain products east, with results that at the end of 30 days the situation here will be again normal, says Chairman Walker of the Minneapolis terminal committee. The relief promised at the recent Washington conference of 600 cars a day means liquidation of \$2,000,000 a day and should greatly relieve the money situation.

IRON AND STEEL

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The greatest improvement in transportation conditions since the rail strike started two months ago, has occurred during the last 10 days. Shipments of steel do not as yet equal production, but the accumulation during the past week has been at a low rate.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has ordered 25 locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, for coal and freight service.

DOMINION TEXTILE

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Dominion Textile Company reports for the year ended March 31 total sales of \$23,436,770 and a surplus after all deductions of \$709,961.

GOATSKINS

AFRICANS, ASIATICS, & AMERICANS
HIDES
H. O. KRAST, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
SHEEPSKINS

EXEMPTIONS OF LIBERTY BONDS

Bill Amending the 1918 Tax Law, If It Is Enacted, Would Modify Period During Which Exemption Is Applicable

NEW YORK, New York—If the bill amending the 1918 tax law and, incidentally, Liberty bond tax exemption features, becomes a law, which seems likely as it has passed the House, it will not change the aggregate amount of war issues that may be held free of income and excess profits taxes, although it modifies, somewhat, the period during which exemption is applicable.

Under Liberty bond and Victory note issuing laws, an aggregate of \$160,000 of Liberty bonds was made available for total income tax exemption, part of which extends as long as five years after the proclamation of peace.

The pending new law provides that on and after January 1 last, all 4 per cent and 4 1/2 per cent Liberty bonds shall be exempt from graduated additional income taxes and excess profits taxes of individuals or corporations, etc., until expiration of two years after the proclamation of peace, on \$125,000 aggregate principal. This is changed to \$50,000 for the next three years following. This amends various acts authorizing Liberty bonds, except that it is in addition to "exemptions provided in Section 7 of Second Liberty Bond Act and in addition to exemption provided in sub-division 3 of Section 1 of the supplement to the Second Liberty Bond Act in respect to bonds issued on conversion of 3 1/2 per cent bonds."

Exemption Features

Section 7 of the Second Liberty Bond Act provides for the basic \$50,000 principal exemption. Section 1, Subsection 3 of the supplement to the Second Liberty Bond Act, allows interest on \$30,000 converted fourth Liberty Loan bonds to be free from all income and excess profits taxes.

Thus the pending measure would provide for total exemption of \$160,000 for five years. After that, for three years, the aggregate exemption would be only \$85,000.

The pending law simplifies the present exemption feature, as it removes certain conditional requirements. One does not have to hold \$30,000 fourth Liberty 4 1/2s before obtaining the aggregate exemption of \$45,000, for two years, on first and second 4s, first and second 4 1/2s and third 4 1/2s. Nor does one have to hold \$67,000 Victory loan issues to obtain exemption on additional \$20,000 of all issues of Liberty's (except 3 1/2s) for four years.

The following describes the various exemptions at present available under Liberty bond and Victory loan laws: First 3 1/2s and Victory 3 1/2s are exempt from all income taxes, state or federal.

A person who owns no Liberty bonds can buy an aggregate of \$5,000 of any or all of the other issues (except Victory 4 1/2s) which will be exempt from all income taxes until maturity.

He can buy in addition an aggregate of \$30,000 of any of the 4s, or 4 1/2s, and have them exempt from all income taxes until five years after the formal end of the war.

He can, in addition, buy \$30,000 of fourth 4 1/2s and have them exempt from all income taxes until two years after the formal end of the war.

Investors' Opportunity These exemptions do not depend on amount of original subscription, or whether it is still held, but original subscribers may have further exemptions.

A person who originally subscribed for bonds of the fourth Loan can buy first or second 4s, third 4 1/2s, or first or second 4 1/2s (converted into Third Loan) up to 1 1/2 times Fourth Loan bonds still owned, limited to a maximum of \$45,000, and have them exempt from all income taxes until two years after the formal end of the war.

Also one who originally subscribed for Victory notes can buy any 4 per cent or 4 1/2 per cent issues up to three times the amount of such Victory notes still owned, limited to a maximum of \$20,000, and have them exempt from all income taxes until maturity of the Victory Loan in 1923.

There is one other exemption of little practical importance. A total of

\$30,000 of so-called first-second 4 1/2s are exempt from all income taxes until two years after the formal end of the war. As there are less than \$4,000,000 of this issue outstanding, it is difficult to buy them.

All the issues are exempt from normal federal tax and all state income taxes.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE FINANCE

NEW YORK, New York—The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company stockholders will vote on July 1 on a plan to issue \$10,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, callable at \$110, and 400,000 shares of no par common stock. Holders of present preferred stock, of which there are 49,382 shares outstanding, will receive the new preferred, share for share, and three shares of common stock, while holders of the present 44,527 shares of \$100 par common stock will receive new preferred share for share. Shares numbering 10,000 of new common stock are reserved for sale to employees.

The present preferred stock, to which accrue all profits after 7 per cent has been paid on the common stock, will be replaced by a stock limited to 7 per cent; but its holders, by receiving new common, will receive benefits of large earnings through ownership of this issue, while holders of the present common stock, whose dividend return has been limited to 7 per cent, will continue to receive the same disbursement. But will have a preferred lien on earnings. The new common stock will not be entitled to voting rights—unless granted by the new preferred stockholders.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE FIGURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Both Brazil and Argentina continued to increase their exports to this country in April, while a decrease in imports from this country widened their already favorable trade balance, according to figures supplied by the Department of Commerce.

Imports from Brazil of \$28,800,000 were \$6,000,000 in excess of March imports, while exports to that country were \$10,000,000, compared with \$12,500,000 for the preceding month. Argentina shipped \$21,500,000 worth of goods to this country, an increase of \$2,400,000 over March, compared with a drop in imports to \$14,800,000 from \$17,000,000.

Imports from Chile and Uruguay showed a decline in April, the former amounting to \$7,900,000, compared with \$11,500,000 in March, and the latter totaling \$6,000,000, a decrease of about \$1,000,000. Exports to these countries showed little variation from March, in both cases being approximately \$4,000,000 less than imports.

RUMANIAN OIL FIELD OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, New York—Every effort is being made by the Rumanian oil companies to get properties back on a pre-war basis. The three leading producers of crude in that country, the Astra Romana Petroleum Company, the Steaua Romana Petroleum Company, both controlled by the Royal Dutch-Shell group, and the Romana Americana Petroleum Company (Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary) have made rapid progress. Production is running at 6500 barrels, 6000 barrels and 4000 barrels daily, respectively. The three companies now account for approximately 80 per cent of Rumania's oil output.

Before the war, Rumanian fields produced more than 13,000,000 barrels yearly. Production is running at about 75 per cent of normal. The Germans, during the occupation in 1918-19, are said to have opened up the Steaua Romana company's wells and worked them successfully, obtaining several million barrels of oil before they were forced to evacuate.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

NEW YORK, New York—The International Paper Company is determined, so far as it is able, to combat the freight car shortage by buying its own cars to assure the delivery of raw materials. Realizing the difficulty at this time of obtaining new cars, the company has added to its equipment by purchasing 212 second-hand cars, which will be used for transporting pulp wood.

BIG EQUIPMENT BUSINESS SEEN

Railroads Will Make Heavy Purchases of Cars, Locomotives and Rails When Supplied With the Necessary Funds

NEW YORK, New York—The railroads, if supplied with funds, would swamp locomotive and car-building companies with orders. If the roads could produce the necessary money, new lines and branches would be built into productive territory and undeveloped farming country, and rail mills would be taxed to capacity.

The public is coming to realize that without adequate railway facilities there can be no actual or lasting expansion of trade and commerce.

The railroads have been kept on the ragged edge. Those able to maintain present equipment up to a fair efficiency without increase in new mileage have considered themselves fortunate.

Rail consumption over the last 10 years was smaller than in the preceding 10 years. Business was demanding cars and locomotives long before the outlaw railroad strike. The strike aggravated matters and impressed more fully upon the public the fact that the foundation of the country's business is endangered by threatened decay of the railroads.

Needs of Railroads

"The railroads," says Charles M. Schwab, "would have to buy 5,000,000 tons of steel rails to catch up with the deficiency caused by the war. This alone would mean several years' work for rail mills, not taking into consideration the normal yearly consumption."

Equipment companies have a long period of prosperity before them if the railroads are permitted to get back to normal, and it is not likely legislation and agitation, which in the past checked the growth of railroads, and to a large extent are responsible for present high prices and shortage of necessary products, will meet public favor from now on.

That equipment makers are in a better position than ever before to take care of railroad needs is shown by the following table, giving working capital over a series of years, together with cash on hand, Liberty bonds, etc.

	Railway Working Capital	Cash on hand	Liberty bonds, U. S. debt, etc.
1914	\$4,025,786	\$1,669,898	.....
1915	4,638,314	1,701,382	.....
1916	6,735,758	1,494,453	.....
1917	9,215,879	857,906	\$3,553,254
1918	18,518,620	1,561,226	\$5,337,226
1919	10,120,381	2,227,715	\$6,292,227
American Car & Foundry.			
1914	\$3,830,607	4,251,577	.....
1915	\$8,811,542	3,653,856	.....
1916	20,597,809	4,443,959	.....
1917	26,559,182	6,017,220	.....
1918	32,674,478	7,148,496	.....
1919	37,114,377	16,848,587	\$2,062,900
Pressed Steel Car.			
1914	3,733,469	2,250,578	.....
1915	4,190,074	2,323,075	.....
1916	4,958,336	2,604,660	.....
1917	5,197,889	2,058,358	.....
1918	5,214,085	2,435,095	\$2,332,700
1919	8,084,527	2,608,680	\$3,216,338
Haskell & Barker.			
1914	4,959,144	680,885	.....
1915	6,598,287	1,411,951	135,480
1916	8,930,750	2,475,468	1,512,598
1917	9,128,125	\$8,224,276	57,300
Baldwin Locomotive Works.			
1914	11,923,227	5,118,854	.....
1915	12,957,783	1,306,988	.....
1916	14,748,249	1,212,199	.....
1917	15,500,000	6,757,339	.....
1918	21,204,926	5,769,907	\$8,008,957
1919	24,087,479	3,441,020	\$8,008,957
American Locomotive Co.			
1914	.....	.....	.....
1915	9,413,212	14,497,235	.....
1916	21,482,079	10,351,071	.....
1917	24,823,064	4,710,572	497,387
1918	26,300,675	2,709,397	\$30,250
1919	35,508,423	3,339,485	\$9,104,424

*Includes Liberty bonds, etc. †Paid off \$2,967,000 outstanding bonds. ‡Year ends April 30. A year ends January 31. †Year ends June 30. ‡Includes some other investments.

Earnings Are Large

Aside from some outstanding bonds of subsidiaries (as in the case of Baldwin Locomotive and American Locomotive) these companies have no funded debt.

Pressed Steel Car earned more than

\$27 a share on the common, after all charges and taxes, last year; Railway Steel Spring \$16.56 a share; Baldwin Locomotive \$23.75 a share; American Locomotive \$30.98 a share, and Haskell & Barker \$7.85 a share. But the last-named did not include any profit on cars shipped in 1919 and 1918 on contract with the Railroad Administration for 8000 cars. It is estimated that the returns on this business will be equal to about \$14 a share on the common. American Car & Foundry Company's fiscal year ended April 30, and it is estimated the report should show profits equal to at least \$20 a share on the common.

Before the Esch-Cummings bill became a law it was estimated that the railroads would need about 800,000 freight cars and 20,000 locomotives in the next three years. Cutting these estimates in half would mean that a business of about \$1,500,000,000 confronts American equipment companies from domestic roads alone.

FERTILIZER CONCERN IN STRONG POSITION

NEW YORK, New York—The American Agricultural Chemical Company has been enjoying a good year along with other fertilizer companies. Those in close touch with it believe the year which ends June 30 will show earnings equal to \$16 a share after taxes, charges, and preferred stock dividends, compared with \$7.89 on the \$31,655,200 outstanding common stock last year. The 1917-18 earnings were \$35 a share on \$18,230,000 stock. The big decline in the 1918-19 earnings resulted from the adjustment on a large amount of material left on hand when the war ended, amounting to approximately \$3,000,000.

The company is in a strong position and has more orders than it can fill. Its business is peculiarly stable because 90 to 95 per cent of its goods sold in 50,000 stores throughout the country are trademarked.

It has at least 100 years' supply of rock phosphates on its lands, a fertilizer among the most sought after by foreigners at this time. Only freight conditions prevent large shipments going forward regularly.

The 1919 report showed working capital amounting to \$42,433,673, compared with \$34,281,618 the previous year and \$31,354,329 in 1917. The net assets applicable to the common stock on June 30, 1919, were \$48,735,677 or \$154 a share.

The whole fertilizer situation is remarkably strong, with high prices prevailing in all departments. Orders in hand will be expedited as soon as possible. Owing to the shortage, experts are advising farmers to adopt "top-dressing" and let the rain wash the plant food down instead of fertilizing as usual by digging a hole and covering it, with the plant's roots sprouting in the fertilizer.

WHEAT CROP AMPLE ALTHOUGH SMALLER

ROME, Italy—America's winter wheat yield will be affected by a large decline in the area planted, says the International Institute of Agriculture. The season is unfavorable and this may add to a winter wheat shortage, but the bulletin adds:

"Taking into account the current rate of export and probable quantities that will be shipped before the end of the season, there should remain such a considerable stock of old wheat as to provide, in conjunction with the reduced new crop, a supply equal to that of the year ending June 30, 1920."

In other countries of the northern hemisphere the condition of winter cereal crops is normal, except in Poland, where the outlook, especially for rye, is not promising. In Italy there has been a prolonged drought, which may reduce the crop materially. Reports from Algeria state that damage from dry weather has been serious.

Argentina's maize crop is estimated at 32 per cent above the average, and this may be an important factor during the coming season. The average cost of sea transportation now compares favorably with any period since 1915.

COMMERCE WITH GERMANY GROWS

Exports From United States Are Greatly Increased Since a Year Ago—Imports Also Are Making Considerable Gains

NEW YORK, New York—Trade between United States and Germany in March reached \$28,034,678, of which \$20,940,496 represented exports, and \$7,094,182 imports. Imports are now valued at the prevailing exchange rates, so that the March valuation of \$7,094,182 represents actual value in American money. Germany has built up her trade with this country to such an extent that in March she sent the United States merchandise to practically the same value as sent to this country by Italy.

Growth of trade between United States and Germany is shown in the following:

	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports
March	\$7,094,182	\$20,940,496	\$13,846,314
Feb	3,881,519	18,598,807	14,717,288
Jan	4,385,975	14,675,317	10,289,342
Dec	2,480,523	17,297,077	14,816,554
Nov	3,228,919	23,044,142	19,815,223
Oct	2,157,608	20,662,521	18,504,913
Sept	1,588,963	8,836,593	7,247,630
Aug	236,292	11,574,287	11,337,995
July	291,165	2,426,742	2,135,576
June	266,996	8,783,013	8,516,017
May	30,930	60,814	29,884

Although the excess of exports to Germany is comparatively large, and no doubt will continue so for a long time, the total of \$7,094,182 for March indicates that German manufacturing is making strides toward more normal conditions and the exportable surplus is by no means negligible. This gain has been made in spite of the fact that this country was slow to take advantage of the opportunity for building up trade with Germany following the armistice, and the British and Dutch carried on an extensive commercial invasion before the United States got fairly started.

The German mark has continued its advance in the market, touching 255 cents for checks, almost 11 per cent of normal. The report that allied premiums had fixed on 120,000,000,000 gold marks as reparation payment had a beneficial effect on marks as well as on French francs. This sum is equivalent to \$28,560,000,000.

RESERVE BANK RAISES ITS RATE

NEW YORK, New York—Another advance of discount rates, making the fourth rise since last November, is announced by the local Federal Reserve Bank. The rates become effective today.

The commercial paper rate was advanced from 6 to 7 per cent; loans on Liberty bonds and Victory notes from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent; bankers' acceptances from 5 to 6 per cent, and advances on Treasury certificates of indebtedness from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

According to the official statement of the bank, this action is merely "a reflection of existing credit conditions" and brings the bank rates up to those now prevailing

AID FOR MOTORISTS TOURING EUROPE

Special Arrangements Made for
Their Comfort in Great Britain
and on the Continent by the
British Automobile Association

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The British Automobile Association has completed arrangements in Great Britain and on the continent for the convenience of motorists in general, and has made special efforts in behalf of prospective American tourists who might experience annoyance without assistance. The French Government has lifted all restrictions on motor travel, and other countries have made concessions. Many of the roads are better than before the war. The association states that Belgium has spent over 15,000,000 francs repairing public highways.

E. H. Wakefield, manager of the foreign department of the Automobile Club of America, points out that while tourists must be prepared for expenses amounting to about double the rates existing before the war, the cost of travel, owing to the present state of exchange in favor of the United States, is not as high as in this country. He adds that nothing in the way of discomfort as regards food need be apprehended.

It is announced that, if notified in advance, the Automobile Association of Great Britain will have its agents meet American motorists on landing in England, and furnish them with all possible assistance, whether they are visiting Great Britain only or other countries as well. They will be aided in unloading their cars and directed how to obtain driving licenses. Typewritten details of any route selected will be supplied; roads, hotels and places of interest will be named in printed matter. Special guidance will be furnished on European battlefields.

Arrangement has been made with various governments whereby a banker's indemnity given the association, covering the usual import duty on a car, obviates expenses, as the full amount is returned to the motorist by the association when he returns to America. This means a saving of from 53 to 13 per cent of the value of the vehicle, charged in Great Britain, to 45 per cent, assessed in France.

International passes, which do away with delay, special motoring maps, and the supplying of tires and spare parts in repair shops maintained by agencies in every country are features at the disposal of all American tourists as readily in continental countries as in Great Britain.

CALIFORNIANS FIGHT VACCINATION STEPS

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Public School Protective League will put on the ballot in November by petition, a constitutional amendment providing that "No form of vaccination or inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition for admission or attendance in any public school, college, university or educational institution in this State or for the employment of any person in any public office."

For more than a year the propaganda for the compulsory vaccination of the school children in California has been vigorously carried on, and in aid of that campaign the rights of parents have been violated by those officials who have been endeavoring to secure vaccination.

A state law in California provides this protection to all children if the parent claims the protection of the law in writing. It has not, however, been able heretofore to include the students of the university.

The regents of the University of California have denied students the benefit of that law and have been upheld by the courts in that position upon the ground that the university was created by the constitution and is not subject to laws passed by the Legislature.

It will also prohibit the compulsory medication which is now being carried on in the university through the operation of a system of compulsory social insurance.

L. F. SWIFT VIEW OF LAUCK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—L. F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., when asked to comment on a statement issued by W. Jett Lauck and published in newspapers Saturday morning, said:

"Swift & Co. has no part in the

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THE NORTHERN SKY FOR JUNE

When the layman views the stars for the first time through a telescope, he usually expects to see them enlarged in size, and consequently feels a sense of disappointment. The astronomer tells him that only the planets will show true disks; that we shall see fainter stars and more of them by using a telescope, but even in the most powerful instruments their images appear simply as points. Yet, to be exact, the star images are not true points, but by reason of the

refraction method to determine the separation of the components of the star Capella. In a spectroscopic binary, one of those stars shown by the spectroscope to consist of two stars revolving around each other, but so near together that heretofore no telescope could separate them. Even with the large 36-inch Lick Telescope, experienced observers were not able to see the image doubled, or even elongated. Therefore, they concluded that the distance of the two stars apart must be less than 0.06 of a second of arc. But now by using the interference method it is found on Mt. Wilson that the distance is 0.042 of a second of arc, and that the line drawn through the

may be determined by the Michelson

The June Constellations

The constellations in June show us the most of the summer residents of the sky. From the zenith to the south we have Bootes, Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus and Serpens, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. Leo and Virgo are now well to the west, but our eyes are directed more frequently to the east, where Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, and little Delphinus are way. Northward we find our old constant friends, the Dragon above the Little Bear; west of the pole there is the Great Bear and the Hunting Dogs, while on the eastern side are Cepheus and his queen Cassiopeia. Most beautiful of all the celestial objects, and in a manner uniting the constellations, is the Milky Way banding the eastern sky. To see it at its best, we must get away from the glare of the city lights, far away into the country, and view it on a clear moonless night.

Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars are the notable planets this month, as shown by the accompanying map. Mars is a particularly striking object, standing in such close fellowship with Spica. Mercury may be seen as an evening star about June 29. It will be above the western horizon about 20 degrees south of the sunset point. One must look early as it sets about two hours after the sun. In a telescope it will appear like the moon at the quarter. Venus is too near the sun to be viewed conveniently. Uranus and Neptune are unsuited for naked eye observations.

On June 21, at 5:40 Greenwich time, the sun reaches its most northern declination, the summer solstice, where the sun as it were stands still for the moment before returning southward. According to the almanac, "summer begins" at that time.

LIQUOR REFERENDUM PENDING

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick.—A provincial referendum is to be held shortly to determine whether or not the New Brunswick Prohibition Act shall remain in force. The act came into effect during the war but the undertaking was given by the government that, after the war, the question of continuing the measure in operation should be submitted to the people. The temperance organizations are preparing for the referendum and the Rev. Thomas Marshall, a Methodist clergyman who has long been active in temperance effort, has been appointed to head the campaign on their behalf. It is expected that the vote will be favorable to the retention of the act. The liquor people, however, are planning an active campaign against retention and it is understood that they have obtained control of a well-known provincial newspaper in order to carry out their propaganda.

New Black Chantilly Laces

Very fashionable are the new black Chantilly Lace Flouncings of which exquisitely dainty evening frocks and dinner gowns are developed; these are in various widths, from flouncings for the skirt, to narrower widths for use on the blouse. Shown in many styles, and at many prices.

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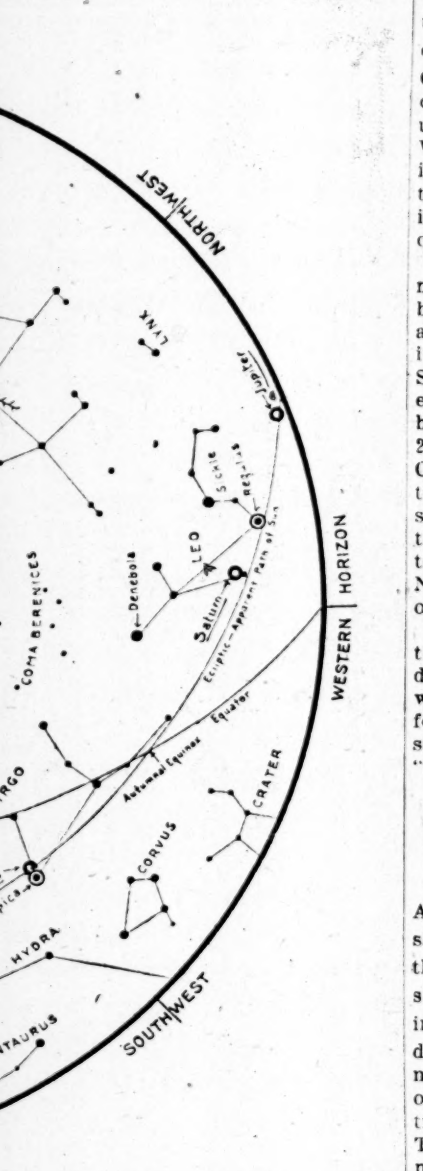
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On Gilman Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

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The June evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear June 6 at 11 p.m., June 22 at 10 p.m., July 7 at 9 a.m., and July 22 at 8 p.m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

products, less than 7 cents a week would be net profit on the basis of Swift & Co.'s 1919 earnings.

"Mr. Lauck says we cannot control canned goods and other grocery products. He ignores the fact that the large packers, in competition with each other, handled only 3 or 4 per cent of the groceries of the country, and even this small percentage has now been taken away by court decree. "We control the price of no commodities," Swift & Co. is in open competition with every other packer and we handle less than 15 per cent even of the meat supply of the nation. The charges that we spent the profit to wreck competitors and that we padded expenses, under cost plus contracts, during the war are untrue. The United States Food Administration reported that while they were under its supervision the profit of the five large packers on meat food products was only 1.76 per cent on each dollar of sales and only 5.6 per cent on the capital employed. It is unfortunate that Mr. Lauck relied on the old reports of the Federal Trade Commission, which previously have been disapproved in detail."

CHICAGO ACTORS PLAN CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Plans are being formulated by the members of the Actors Equity Association in Chicago to have a club here that will occupy the same position as the Lambs Club in New York. Laymen are to be admitted to membership in the organization.

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THE GRADUATION FROCK
Borrowed and Frilled
Or In Regulation Style
Dainty Frocks
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"wave" nature of light are small disks surrounded by several bright rings. The appearance varies with the character of the telescope and the atmospheric conditions, and is not inherent with the star. Having these facts, how surprising is the news that we may be able to measure the angular diameter of the stars!

Some years ago, Prof. A. A. Michelson placed two movable slits in front of a 12-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory, and was able by means of the interference fringes, thus produced, to measure the diameters of the satellites of Jupiter. The same method used with a telescope of sufficient light-gathering power ought to determine the angular diameter of a star. Such a telescope is the new Hooker Telescope on Mt. Wilson, California, with its aperture of 100 inches, a disk of glass eight feet and four inches in diameter. Professor Michelson has now experimented with this telescope and the results are so encouraging that he is designing an interferometer, as his apparatus is called, of large size to be used in such work with the giant telescope. Meanwhile Mt. Wilson observers have been using the Michelson inter-

two stars makes an angle of 148 degrees with the north and south line. This is an important result and a comparison of such observations with the spectroscopic results will give an accurate determination of the distance of Capella and of its mass. The method by the interference of the light fringes is so delicate that it will be possible to measure angles as small as the ten-thousandth of a second of arc, and with that degree of accuracy there is a prospect that the angular diameters of some of the giant stars

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Newer Spring Modes
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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Jail to Be a Clubhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DULUTH, Minnesota.—Large savings have been effected in Duluth and neighboring territory through the operation of prohibition, which practically went into effect in this city three years ago this month as the result of a referendum. Daily arrests are not much over half what they were in license times. The county workhouse with its 1000 acres of land has become a perplexing problem to the commissioners. The inmates have been so few in number in the past three years that half the farm has been leased to other interests rather than allow the land to return to a wild state. At Coleraine, a mining town on the Mesaba range, the jail has become so unnecessary that the town council has decided to transform it into a municipal clubhouse and present it to the Coleraine Club. The building with shower baths, reading rooms, recreation rooms and other accessories of a modern clubhouse in order to fulfil the demands of the law a very small section will be reserved as a jail. The Duluth police and officials have been very active in enforcing the prohibition law with the result that arrests for violations have steadily diminished in the last few months.

Banks in Former Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Four former saloons in New Orleans, Louisiana, are now branch houses of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, according to an article published in the "Mid-Continent Banker," which says:

"One thing that was not stipulated in the prohibition amendment was what disposition should be made of

saloons, bars, cafes, et cetera. This apparently was left to local option. "But" down in New Orleans the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company has made four decisions on this question, namely, four branch houses or banking institutions which formerly were wet goods retail stores. And so in the year 1 A. P. (meaning the first year after prohibition) these four trust emporiums have been converted into substantial up-to-date banking offices. . . . Thus the Hibernia Bank is answering in a very practical and constructive manner the age-old question which prevailed B. P. (before prohibition)—What will become of the real estate now occupied by saloons if prohibition succeeds? Is a well-appointed banking house a preferable use of a saloon? The Hibernia Bank says yes."

Jails Used by County Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pennsylvania News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Two county jails in Pennsylvania, practically depopulated because of the operation of prohibition, are being used to the economic advantage of the agricultural interests of the State, according to an article in the National Stockman and Farmer. One county agricultural agent has established his offices and headquarters in a county jail emptied by prohibition while another county jail, also depopulated by the dry law, has been taken over by a county agent as a home for himself and family.

Jail Inmates Disappearing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
SACRAMENTO, California.—For the first time in 20 years there was not one white prisoner in the city jail on May 17. There has been a gradual drop in the number of arrests since the advent of prohibition. At the county jail it is reported that the percentage of inmates has dropped at least 40 per cent since the nation went dry.



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The Cape illustrated is typical of the good values now obtainable in our present showing. Of navy blue serge, accordion pleated; falls straight from shoulders which has a yoke; large cape collar of navy blue taffeta; fastens with silk cord—our price, \$29.50.

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Graduation Suits
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IMMIGRATION SAID TO BE INCREASING

Official of North American Civic League for Immigrants Says That With More Ships There Will Be Still Further Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Notwithstanding intimations to the contrary, coming from large employers of labor, immigration into the United States is found to be speeding up and will be still further increased when ships are found to carry the laborers "whose faces are turned toward America," says D. Chauncey Brewer of the Order and Liberty Alliance and the North American Civic League for Immigrants, in commenting on recent speeches on immigration regulation by Walter E. Edge (R.), and David L. Walsh (D.), members of the United States Senate from New Jersey and Massachusetts, respectively.

"Inasmuch as the difficult industrial situation which gave occasion for these addresses is caused in part by shortage of labor," said Mr. Brewer, "it may be well to say:

"1. That the North American Civic League for Immigrants, which has recently consulted its industrial advisers, not only learns that immigration, contrary to the intimations of eminent employers of labor, is speeding up, but that there is some reason to believe that if the bottoms can be found in which to carry laborers whose faces are turned toward America, there will be a substantial increase in the number of new arrivals;

"2. That the officers of the above-mentioned organization are satisfied that both Labor and Capital will welcome additional alien laborers, provided such safeguards as Senator Edge advocates by way of regulation, and as are provided for in the Johnson bill now before Congress, are secured.

"While Senator Edge expresses some doubt as to the expediency of changing the literacy test at the present time, he apparently finds that literacy in itself is an insufficient criterion by which to judge the fitness of an immigrant.

"Notwithstanding the fact that many eminent names are connected with the adoption of the literacy standards, it has long been clear to those who best know resident foreigners, that the ignorant European peasant adapts himself far more readily to American methods of life and American political institutions than does the better-educated but more sophisticated individual who presents clear papers, but has long been a student of obnoxious political systems.

"The literacy test is one of the fallacies which appears to have obsessed our politicians. It is only second to that other and greater fallacy which demands the naturalization of alien laborers, and fails to appreciate that it is far better for the government to admit and regulate such alien labor as the country needs, than it is to press citizenship upon men and women who are unfit to exercise the franchise."

AIDING IRON INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Legislation to encourage the manufacture of iron and steel from Nova Scotia ore has been enacted by the Provincial Legislature on the government's motion, and under the new law the government may refund the whole or any part of the royalty paid on coal used in this manufacture. The conditions of refund are that the manufacturing company must have an equipment capable of a daily output of not less than 200 tons, and that iron or steel produced must be made from ore of which at least 50 per cent has been mined in the Province. The present coal royalty is 12½ cents per ton.

There are known to be more or less extensive deposits of iron ore in Cape Breton as well as at Londonderry, in Colchester County, and possibly at one or two other places in the Province, but, except at Londonderry, they have never been developed. The reason for the non-development of the deposits is to be found in the fact that practically unlimited quantities of high-grade ore are held by Nova Scotia's two steel corporations—Dominion Steel and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal—at Wabana in the Straits of Belle Isle, so that there has been no need for seeking supplies in the Province. The Wabana ore is obtained at low mining cost and is brought to the steel works in Cape Breton and Pictou County by cheap water transportation. At Londonderry, for some years, smelting works were maintained at which Londonderry ore was used, but the enterprise failed of success and the works have now been idle for some time.

COLLEGE MEN IN BIG DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—It is interesting to note as an indication of the industrial situation in Canada, that the seventy-odd students of the graduating class in the faculty of applied science at McGill University almost to a man had good positions to go to immediately upon leaving their college halls; in fact, many of the men had several prospective posts from which to choose. In addition, the third and second year men were in great demand for summer work along the special lines of their university course. One mine owner requested the head of the science faculty to send him from 25 to 30 undergraduates for the summer months, to whom he was

prepared to pay from \$4.50 to \$5 a day with living expenses at the rate of \$1 a day. The mining men have gone for the most part to the mines of northern Ontario and western Canada. The graduates and many of the undergraduates in electrical engineering have been absorbed eagerly by the big manufacturers of electric machinery, while the chemists have secured employment without difficulty and have gone largely to the pulp and paper industries. The secretary of the graduates' society replied, on inquiry that 20 men, recent graduates or undergraduates from the faculties of arts and science, had completed the arrangements for positions through his office before the close of the session.

THEATERS

Indianapolis Little Theater
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Under the direction of George Sommes, the Little Theater of this city has just brought its season of 1920 to a successful close. The year's work has been of interest in many ways. It has been characterized by artistic merit, it has won a deserved popular recognition, and a welcome financial support. As the Indianapolis Little Theater was organized for the purpose of giving the community good plays, and, simultaneously, for the purpose of fostering native and local drama, the results indicate a happy realization of original ideals. As a result, this theater has become perhaps the most important organization of the kind in the Middle West.

There are definite reasons, doubtless, for the success of this organization. Mr. George Sommes, the director, has a thorough professional training and a practical understanding of stage values. He has selected plays and players with a two-fold consideration for art, requires a popular demand. He has apparently overcome two of the most serious menaces to the amateur stage—favoritism and exclusiveness. His casts have been conspicuous for their talents and his plays for their variety, freshness, originality and power. Furthermore, the committees in charge of the various activities have taken their work seriously.

Included in the repertoire were such interesting plays as "The Angel Intruder," by Floyd Dell; "Woman's Honor," by Susan Glaspell; "Unspoken," by Clarence Stratton; "Bushido," an oriental play; "Three Pills in a Bottle," by Rachel Lyman and "Mormonism," by Arthur Hopkins. There have also been plays by Lady Gregory and Synge.

One program, devoted entirely to Indiana authors, included "The Bank Robbery," by Max Ehrmann; "Mansions," by Hildegard Plummer; "The Dryad and the Deacon," by William O. Bates; and "Phoebe Louise," by Bernard Sobel.

Matters of scenery and equipment have been handled in a manner modeled on professional methods. In some cases the settings have been frankly impressionistic. Though most of the plays have been intended for the intimate theatre, they have carried successfully across the large auditorium of the Masonic Temple.

The educational work of the Little Theater has been carried on by means of regular meetings at which authors and actors meet for informal discussion of plays and acting. The printed program, in the form of magazines, is made the medium for propaganda and instruction in regard to ideals and projects.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 31

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex, Baltimore, Md.—O. B. Oberholzer of Samuels Shoe Co.; Touraine, Chicago, Ill.—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Touraine, Fort Worth, Texas—S. Gilbert; United States, Fredericksburg, Va.—C. W. Dufron of Fredericksburg Shoe Co.; United States, Havana, Cuba—C. Villas; United States, Havana, Cuba—R. Balsero; United States, Havana, Cuba—U. Cevas of Cuto & Co.; United States, Kansas City, Mo.—George Remick of National Suit & Cloak Co.; Touraine, New Orleans, La.—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox, New York City—A. Obregon; United States, New York City—Alfredo Carrigo; United States, New York City—M. A. Weiss of Cammeyer Stores; Essex, New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Halpern; Essex, San Francisco, Cal.—E. Cullinane of Buckham & Hecht; United States, San Juan, P. R.—G. Reus; United States, San Juan, P. R.—Gabriel Reus; United States, San Francisco, Cal.—Alfred Wied, superintendent for Buckham & Hecht; B. A. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 156 Essex Street, Boston.

WOMAN STUDENT WINS MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—At the recent final honor examinations of the faculty of arts of McGill University, Montreal, the highest marks for mathematics and physics were won by a young lady, Miss Allie C. Douglas, who was awarded the Anne Molson gold medal, the most coveted of all the honors bestowed by the faculty of arts upon its graduates. Miss Douglas has a praiseworthy war record. She served overseas, and did good work on the clerical staff of the War Office in London, in recognition of which she was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

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A most delightful and convenient location in the Thousand Islands. A starting point of principal water sports. Finest Auto roads from all points East or West. Golf, trout fishing, motorboating and polo. Winter Season: The Oaks, Bartow, Florida. The Winter Haven, Winter Haven, Florida. New fireproof hotel, 250 rooms, each with private bath. Opens Dec. 20, 1920.

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European Plan \$1.50 to \$4.00 per Day
Excellent Cafe in Connection with the Hotel
Particularly Desirable for Ladies—Dining on Petticoat Lane—The Center of the Shopping District

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Gateway to Shropshire Country.
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PRESCRIPTION ABUSE
BY MEDICAL MENSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island—A statement issued by the Prohibition Commission, a body composed of six clergymen to whom the government has given the enforcement of the Provincial Prohibition Act, shows that between July 15, 1919, and March 1, 1920, 24,200 liquor prescriptions or certificates were issued by doctors practicing in the island. The average issue of certificates by doctors was 1260, with one practitioner issuing as many as 1450. The minimum issue was 100. In the opinion of the Temperance Alliance such drunkenness as exists, and there was an increase of 32 in the number of Charlottetown arrests for drunkenness in 1919, is largely due to the action of a few doctors.

Under the act the Prohibition Commission has the power to cancel a doctor's right to issue liquor certificates and it is intimated that this power will be exercised sharply if abuses persist. Under the act it is illegal for a man to have liquor in his possession unless he has also a doctor's certificate. Thus it is possible not only to seize liquor illegally obtained, but to take advantage of the federal law, the Doherty Act so called, which forbids the importation of liquor for the purpose of violating the law of the province into which the liquor is shipped. In some of the other provinces this latter law is evaded by declaring that liquor sent in is for purposes of personal use only and not for sale; in this way large quantities of liquor may be imported in safety so long as the "personal use" explanation is sworn to.

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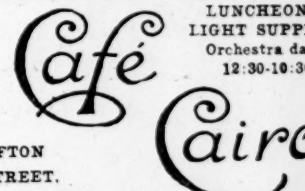
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

CALDERON-MORETO REVIVALS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Ricardo Calvo, with whom, as his chief performer, Jacinto Benavente went into management at the beginning of the present season at the Español, the municipal and chief national theater, stands in the forefront among the Spanish actors of serious roles. He appears always at the Español, good and splendid old house in the Principe, which can hardly be likened to any other in the world at present but is most like what the Lyceum used to be in London. Calvo is a fine actor, developed strongly on the heroic side, and is a real lover of his art.

Thus when it came to pass in the fulfillment of time that, according to the Spanish custom, he was to have a benefit performance at his theater, and could choose the subject for himself, he took not some light and popular thing, or something new to the Español and its people, but ran a chance with a great poetic play that had been seen before, done by himself, in which the appeal was solely grand art and poetry. It was in fact a play to test the esthetic appreciation of the visitor who went to witness it—"La Vida es sueno" of the great Pedro Calderon de la Barca who with Lope de Vega, raised the Spanish drama in the sixteenth century to heights it had never known before, and established the golden age. Calvo knew the true value of his Español audiences and was not disappointed. A full house showed the utmost appreciation of the dramatic and poetic value of the play, the effective way in which it was staged, and the remarkably powerful acting of Calvo himself and those about him.

It is, however, to a large extent a one-man play. We have Segismundo, the hero, unhappily born son of a king, beginning the action when, imprisoned, he bewails his lot in a long and effective declaration, and there follows his release, his wild and ungovernable antics, his further imprisonment, and his second period of freedom when he becomes the hero of the realm. However, at this time of day there is no reason to expound a Calderon plot beyond suggesting that in other points than dramatic poetry it is somewhat thin and inconsequential. But properly delivered by one who knows and measures its cadence, giving to the deliverance its full value, none could deny the high quality of the work.

Calvo's Acting

Calvo wrought well with those litling lines. His short speech of admiration to Rosaura in the first act following upon his bitter lamentation, then afterward, in the scene with his father, his wrathful revolt against his lot, and some of the later passages concluding with the epilogue and the moral of it all addressed to the audience, were creditable to a great actor and a great theater on a special occasion.

Pedro Guirau was dignified and otherwise skillful as the father, Basilio, king of Poland. Carmen Ruiz Moragas, a play by a Scandinavian author now to France. The drama is entitled "Desir," and is described as "an Icelandic legend" in three acts by Johann Sigurd Jonsson. Mlle. Gulda has made the French adaptation. The plot, curiously enough, is a modern version of the Faust legend, retaining, however, in its present day setting of its panoply of medieval superstition. First the hero desires love and passes through a sordid adventure which has no apparent relation to what follows. He next seeks all knowledge and it is here that he makes the familiar Faustian compact with Mephisto. From this point on his quest leads through a series of unpleasant situations, without an accompaniment of that dignity to be found in Marlowe's treatment of the legend.

The Parisian critics received the play with mixed feelings. It was pretentious enough to make them cautious of censure. Many remembered the failure of Paris to recognize the greatness of Ibsen when he first appeared, and as this was also a Scandinavian drama discretion thinned the ink on their pens. But all united in agreeing that the atmosphere and local color of Iceland had been well reproduced. Here, at least, was safe ground, for comparatively few persons from France have visited Iceland.

Moreto Comedy Revived

One of the most notable and successful productions of the season at the Teatro Español has been the staging of Moreto's famous comedy, his veritable masterpiece, "El Desden con el Desden." It has, of course, been done in Madrid before many times, but this is one of the plays like "Hamlet" in which producers and players exert their own intelligences, imagination and discriminations to the end that they may give a special and individual representation. From this special point of view this latest production at the municipal theater was remarkable. A number of quite special features were introduced but chief among them was the placing of the play in its proper period, the fifteenth century, and not in the seventeenth, as is generally done. Emphasis was given to this point by the dresses and the general manner and staging effects.

The work of the great Spanish dramatists is well known in foreign places, and there is at least one more reason why the comedies of Moreto should not be as familiar to peoples of other tongues than those of, say, Moliere, with which some of them will fairly compare. The charge against Moreto is that he was a plagiarist, but on the other hand, when this is admitted, he was a wonderful adapter and improver.

The theme of "El Desden con el Desden" is not by any means new, nor has it been employed by only two or three dramatists. Lope handled it famously here in Spain, and it was from his work that Moreto took his

idea. Both Moliere and Gozzi were equally "plagiarists" in dealing with the same theme, which is simply that of treating a proud and disdainful lady with more disdain than she herself was capable of, and humbling her so extremely that when in due course, according to arrangement with her parent, she has to make a choice of suitors, she surrenders unconditionally, and abjectly almost, to the one who had played upon her feelings and flouted her unmercifully.

An Off-Used Theme

That, in stage love at all events, is obviously an old story. Shakespeare himself handled it in a somewhat different way in "The Taming of the Shrew." But it is evidently a theme which tests the dramatist to the full in his representation of the play, and it has never been better done than by Moreto, who in this exercise of subtleties is simply exquisite. In a consideration of his art in this respect there can be no question of plagiarism. His Diana, Conde de Urgel and Polilla are masterpieces. Full justice was done to Moreto on the occasion of this production at the Español.

When the leading lady of the season at the classical theater of the capital, Carmen Ruiz Moragas, came to choose what should be produced at the theater for her own special benefit performance, she, a very highly ambitious young player, nominated this comedy. It was a test, and in some respects, perhaps, a somewhat hazardous venture, but she has shown herself possessed of great powers in comedy, and she succeeded. Carmen Ruiz Moragas did indeed do more than that; her performance was brilliant and will be well remembered. In the opening scene at her father's court in Provence, where she is seen with her ladies, and the suitors, at bidding of her father, assemble, she is observed in the full exercise of her powers. But it was in the later scenes that she revealed her capacity, and won the enthusiastic appreciation of a critical audience. In this winter season at the Español, under the management of Jacinto Benavente and Ricardo Calvo, Carmen Ruiz Moragas has certainly established herself as one of the best of the Spanish classical actresses, and one who in her time will win fame like Guerrero and Xirgu.

Ricardo Calvo took the part of the Conde de Urgel. It is a difficult one, and if the player fails in giving it proper expression then the entire representation fails with him. Calvo's personality and mannerisms are well suited to the part, and he played it to perfection. Emilio Mesejo and Señorita Esparza were capable assistants in leading parts, and, as previously suggested, the staging and general production were remarkable for their discrimination and effect.

SIGURDJONSSON'S "DESIR" AT PARIS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Durac has recently produced at Paris in the Comédie des Champs Elysées a play by a Scandinavian author now to France. The drama is entitled "Desir," and is described as "an Icelandic legend" in three acts by Johann Sigurd Jonsson. Mlle. Gulda has made the French adaptation. The plot, curiously enough, is a modern version of the Faust legend, retaining, however, in its present day setting of its panoply of medieval superstition. First the hero desires love and passes through a sordid adventure which has no apparent relation to what follows. He next seeks all knowledge and it is here that he makes the familiar Faustian compact with Mephisto. From this point on his quest leads through a series of unpleasant situations, without an accompaniment of that dignity to be found in Marlowe's treatment of the legend.

The Parisian critics received the play with mixed feelings. It was pretentious enough to make them cautious of censure. Many remembered the failure of Paris to recognize the greatness of Ibsen when he first appeared, and as this was also a Scandinavian drama discretion thinned the ink on their pens. But all united in agreeing that the atmosphere and local color of Iceland had been well reproduced. Here, at least, was safe ground, for comparatively few persons from France have visited Iceland.

DAVID KESSLER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In David Kessler the Yiddish stage had one of its outstanding figures, and the Yiddish drama—that small but vital part of it which is concerned with high ideals—had one of its most ardent supporters. Though Kessler acted for a season on the English stage, his place, as he knew, was among the theaters of his own people. Kessler had a passion for art. This was often revealed in attacks of "temperament," but those who knew the man realized that this was no mere self-indulgence. It was a joy for him to play a part that he could respect as art and love as emotion; and when, in the course of the year's work, he would be handed a rôle that lowered his dignity as an artist, there would be occasional outbursts that sent chairs and candlesticks flying about the stage at rehearsal. It is even told of him that he would of set purpose over-act a cheap rôle so as to get it the quicker off the stage to make room for a meaningful production. He always preferred drama to melodrama, and was a confirmed enemy of what is known in Yiddish stage parlance as the "shundshetk"—that common variety of play whose chief baggage is a heap of meretricious situations, horse-play and the like. Though he had a good singing voice, he did not care for the Yiddish pieces in which singing is required. The average Yiddish produc-

tion, of course, must have its chorus, its song and dance intrusions, and what not else of a vaudeville nature. This has vitiated even some of the best plays in the repertory, and it was not so much the singing in itself that Kessler rebelled against as the inartistic intrusion of it.

He was easily more the artist than the business man, as is proved not only by his refusal to engage in stage-ventures that would have netted plenty of "easy" money, but by his inability to hold on to his own Kessler Theater. His final days found him working for another.

His favorite rôles were among the most noted in the Jewish repertory.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Calvache, Madrid

Carmen Ruiz Moragas

There was that of Yankel Tshapshovich in Sholom Ash's powerful drama, "The God of Vengeance"; that of Hershele Dubrovner in Jacob Gordin's ever popular and ever impressive "God, Man and Devil"—an original and effective variation of the Faust motif; that of the protagonist in Gordin's "Kreutzer Sonata." The last original rôle he created was that of Wertheimer in Zalmon Lipin's "Lost Hope."

The man was unostentatious, modest, unassuming. He dressed without display, and his preferences in stage part were really exemplifications of the same traits that characterized him out of the theater.

SPANISH STARS TO ACT IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Word has come from Madrid that Maria Guerrero, who is generally conceded to be the premier actress of Spain, with her husband, Diaz de Mendoza, who is also a player of note, is to appear in a theater in New York City during the first two weeks in next November. The visit was arranged by Morris Gest, who has recently been in Spain concluding the managerial arrangements. There is a slight possibility that brief engagements may be played by the Spanish stars in a few of the large eastern cities. The fortnight in New York will be devoted to selections from these players' large repertory of classic and modern plays. Guerrero studied with Coquelin the elder in Paris, and then, in conjunction with her father, entered into management at the Teatro Español, Madrid, in 1895. Her great parts are in dramas of Calderon, Moreto, and Lope de Vega. She has had notable success as Phèdre and Magda, in the plays by Racine and Sudermann, and as Roxane in Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." Other plays with which their fame is associated are "La Nina boba," "Castigo sin venganza" and "La Zarzuela." Maria Guerrero and her husband have toured extensively in South America in repertory. One of their favorite plays is "La Flor de la Vida," a comedy written several years ago by the Quintero Brothers on a wager that they could compose a play in three acts to be acted by a cast of two. No superlatives appear on the stage during the whole evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sothern have sailed from New York for England, not to return until the autumn of 1921, when they will plan to make another tour of the United States under Lee Shubert's management, adding "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "As You Like It" and "Much Ado About Nothing" to the three pieces in which they have found such great favor this season, "Hamlet," "Twelfth Night" and "The Taming of the Shrew."

When Robert Courtneidge makes his American production of "Paddy the Next Best Thing," Miss Eileen Hiban is to have the leading rôle, which is acted in the London production by Miss Peggy O'Neill.

"CORIOLANUS" IN LONDON REVIVAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Old Vic, always to the fore where the national poet is concerned, opened the Shakespearean birthday celebrations with an interesting revival, "Coriolanus," being overshadowed by the more appealing and popular "Julius Caesar." It is seen so seldom upon the boards that one is always glad of an opportunity to renew acquaintance with a play less likely to be better known. Granted that it needs careful acting, and good

edition of "As You Like It," whereas Modjeska was using an acting version, which, at the end of the first act gave to Rosalind the lines Shakespeare wrote down for Celia:

... Now go we in content
To liberty and not to banishment.

When the players had reached the end of the act at the first rehearsal, Mrs. Henderson spoke the tag lines, "So! You spik my words!" Modjeska cried, with something more than a hint of displeasure in her tones.

The younger actress, in confusion, explained that she had learned her part from the Rolfe edition, and thought of course that was the right thing to do. Modjeska compared the passage in the Rolfe with the acting version, and acknowledged with the graciousness that was one of her traits that she had not known that the speech was designated by the poet to be spoken by Celia. Then she turned to Mrs. Henderson and said: "You shall spik them!" And Celia did all that season, Modjeska, instead of using Celia's lines for Rosalind's exit, as is usually done, invented a flourish of draperies, a bit of dance, and a ripple of laughter that took her off stage to a salvo of applause.

MISS CONNIE EDISS TALKS OF HER WORK

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—When Miss Connie Ediss was quite a small girl she was brought by her mother up from the country to London and taken to the Gaiety Theater to see the burlesque of "Ruy Blas," with Nellie Farren and Fred Leslie in the principal parts. These two famous artists fired Miss Ediss' ambition, as they did that of many others, and she then and there determined that she should go, not only upon the stage in general, but upon the Gaiety stage in particular. She wisely kept the ambition to herself, and, as sometimes happens with those who possess this kind of wisdom, she achieved her ambition. Some years later she did appear upon that stage in "The Shop Girl," and took London by storm.

At first Miss Ediss was kept somewhat closely to parts of the same female Falstaffian character, and her opportunities depended largely upon the amount of fun and point she could extract from, or put into her lines. But she soon showed herself to be possessed of a good voice and ear for music, and what is still more rare, to be able to combine them with her other gifts of humor and pointed phrase, with a result quite inimitable. To hear Miss Ediss sing a comic song, "Class," for instance, is a real education in that rich broad comedy which is yet far removed from buffoonery.

And so Connie Ediss became an established Gaiety favorite and a justifiable object of the judgment of that able stage manager and producer, George Edwardes. Mr. Edwardes found her playing in pantomime at Manchester, and at once offered her the part recently vacated by Lily Belmore in "The Shop Girl."

It had been thought when the famous Gaiety quartet of Nellie Farren, Kate Vaughan, E. W. Royce, and Edward Terry, from one cause and another broke up, that the "sacred lamp of burlesque" had burnt itself out; but Nellie Farren was still there to tend the flame, which never burned more brightly than when Fred Leslie came to her assistance. Then their day came to an end, but it was again proved that art, of whatever grade or description, will always find its representatives and Miss Kiplie Seymour, Edmund Payne, and Miss Connie Ediss all showed themselves artists in a form of entertainment which some may affect to despise, but which, all the same, occupies a very important place in that scheme of things which insures the gaiety of nations. It certainly includes broad, or as it is sometimes called, in contradistinction to high, low comedy; there is no aspersions in the term when one uses it in connection with the art of Connie Ediss.

If this type of comedy is to be done at all, it must be taken seriously by its professors. A few moments' conversation with Miss Connie Ediss is sufficient to prove to one that she gives her best to her work and expects the best from it, and this is a sine qua non, she loves it. This was shown in her somewhat unusual answer to the first and very usual question that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor put to her in her dressing room at the Criterion Theater, where she is appearing in Mr. Cyril Maude's production of "Lord Richard in the Pantry."

"Which is your favorite part?" "The one I am playing in at the time. I don't care what it is—comedy, drama, or pathos; I have played all three and more besides. I am always in love with the character I am playing at the time. Personally I do not see how an artist can be otherwise, if one is to play the character properly. Whatever the character is, even if a bad one, there is generally something human to catch hold of, and with which an audience will sympathize, if the artist succeeds in showing it them."

Certainly humanity and sympathy are strong notes in all Miss Ediss' work. "The only kind of parts I cannot stand, and that I never have played and never will play, if I can help it," continued Miss Ediss, "are in what I call slap-stick comedy or drama—what they call in England 'knock-about' comedy or drama. The expression comes from the colonies or the United States, I am not sure which, but it means the mechanical drama, with artificial and mechanical effects. I despise that, though I don't mind hard work and plenty of it."

"You do not believe much in artistic temperament, then?" "Certainly not. I believe that is mostly, if not all, affectation. I do not

see how an artist can get through all the work that she has to do to learn her job, and perform it, if she is going to go in for that sort of nonsense!" "You are not a great believer in luck then?"

"Certainly not. I believe in work. It was not owing to luck that I was able to succeed in achieving my girlhood's ambition. It was owing to my determination to stick to my work until I had got there and make the most of every opportunity that came my way, and not to depend upon luck and influence, and all those silly things."

"Do you intend to stick to 'straight' and give up musical comedy?" the visitor asked.

"I really do not know," was the reply. "I enjoy both, and there is much to be said for both. But unfortunately there is not much to be said in both! And I dearly love my songs and should be very sorry to have to give them up. Especially as the public seem to like them as much if not more than ever they did."

"You do not find that they have forgotten you during your long absence from England?" "Not at all, bless them. They seem as glad to have me back as I am to get back. I have been all over the place, mostly in America and Australia, where I played all my best and many new ones. In the United States I also played in drama, playing Miss Fanny Brugg's part in 'Sealed Orders,' and enjoyed the experience immensely. My audiences seemed to do the same, so I think I made a success of it."

Miss Ediss also spoke of her home-life on her farm in Surrey and her aesthetic tastes in general. She draws and sketches a good deal and would not at all mind exchanging the stage for the studio, if she were sure of attaining to an equal proficiency. But no one is better aware than Miss Ediss of the amount of hard work necessary before one can begin to make headway in any branch of art, and so the stage is not likely to lose her.

Then the interviewer left, feeling that he had succeeded in wrestling from Miss Ediss, perhaps almost unconsciously to her, the secrets of her success. They were hard work, sympathy and understanding, not only of the comedy, but of the underlying seriousness of life. One may laugh, jest, and sing one's way through a part, just as one may do so through life, but the laugh will lose its merry ring, the jest its happy fun and the song its melody, unless there is beneath and behind it all the strong support of a loving understanding of human nature. And it is upon this that Miss Ediss rests her art—surely a lasting basis.

HENRY MILLER ON PLAYS AND PLAYGOERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Recently acquired wealth, by people who are surprised to find dollars in their pockets, is responsible for the present popularity of girl and music shows, according to Henry Miller.

"We are living in a peculiar age," he remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The theaters are filled, to a great extent, with people who are unaccustomed to having much money to spend, and as a taste for expensive things, regardless of their worth, follows newly gained riches, we have the theaters crowded that cater to extravagant tastes. In them we have plays presented with more force than delicacy, and more splendor than skill."

"But somewhere in the minority there exists an audience of what used to be known as people of refinement, although in the development of the overpowering majority of the other class they are not always apparent. It is they who encourage productions of taste, with some intellectual appeal."

To those who see in Mr. Miller's production of "The Famous Mrs. Fair" a step forward in the production of polite comedy, Mr. Miller offers little encouragement. The fact that certain scenes of great dramatic power are played quietly and simply, is due to the fact that the author was writing about ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Miller contends, not to any method of the director or new movement in the theater. All comments by the audience and dramatic critics notwithstanding, Mr. Miller insists that the delicacy and good taste of these scenes is not new to American comedy.

"The quality has existed so long as I have known the theater," Mr. Miller said. "After all, cessation of sound is the next thing dramatically to a thunderclap and if an author is writing about people whose breeding and training would impel them to take things quietly, it can be represented naturally and yet dramatically."

"It is puerile and futile to put much importance on single threads of the great dramatic fabric. The theater is myriad in its phases, and its many elements are cooperative. In a single production there may be one element that is responsible for its success, but this has little bearing on the theater as a whole. There is too much plucking out of insignificant details and elevating them to important new movements in the theater. Most of the so-called new developments have always existed in the theater to a certain degree."

Those who are in and about the theater, and even those who are occupied with amateur theatricals, are apt to hear an almost unceasing chorus of "The plays are the thing." So it is something of a relief to hear a producer of no less importance than Mr. Miller offer a different viewpoint.

"The most important part of the theater is the audience," Mr. Miller volunteered laughingly. "It's the third

leg of the dramatic milking stool. The actor forms his conception of a part, he plays it as it is seen through his particular temperament; but there is always his obligation to the audience. He can create a semblance of naturalness in the part, but not at the expense of being seen and heard. The actor's conception of a rôle is worth nothing until he gets it over to his audience. He is absorbed in a part, but without ever forgetting the audience he is playing to."

There is a touch of the same artistry in Mr. Miller's conversation that there is in his acting. He leaves much unsaid, making a gesture suffice where he can, and always appeals to his listener's imagination.

SHAKESPEARE AND CHILDREN

An Interview with Mr. Ben Greet

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the most distinguished and practical believers in Shakespeare is Mr. Ben Greet. He originally prepared to be a schoolmaster, but that, indeed, is what he has become. For the past 35 years his companies have constituted schools of the art of acting and Mr. Greet himself states that his favorite form of recreation is watching the eminence to which so many members of these companies eventually attain, and the ease with which they do it.

Nor is Mr. Greet content with teaching players how to act Shakespeare; he also teaches audiences how to appreciate the poet. In the universality of his appeal Mr. Greet has emulated Shakespeare and has loved to people his audience, as the poet has loved his plays, with all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children. Mr. Greet's latest appeal is made especially to the children, and it was mainly about this special phase of his work that Mr. Greet spoke to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in his dressing room at the Chiswick Empire Theater of Varieties. Mr. Greet and his company were playing "As You Like It" to a vast audience of youngsters whose serious ranks were punctuated at intervals by parents and teachers.

"What I am particularly anxious to draw your attention to," said Mr. Greet, "is the fact that these performances, which my company are now giving to the children all over London and the suburbs, are, in every instance given in the variety halls and not in the theaters. The halls are tentatively free of charge by generous managers. Sir Oswald Stoll having been especially good to us in this respect."

"So that Shakespeare may be said to be taking his place, along with the variety show and the picture palace, as an entertainer for the people?" Mr. Greet's caller asked.

"Yes," Mr. Greet replied, "and he is more than maintaining it." He was certainly doing this at the Chiswick Empire, for the house was packed to overflowing, in every part.

"Since this scheme started, I do not think I can recall a single performance where we have not played more than our capacity," Mr. Greet continued. "We play all Shakespeare; that is to say all that is usually played. We have a repertory of 20 plays."

"And which do you find the most popular?" "As You Like It," undoubtedly. Whether it is that the views and scenes in the Forest of Arden make a special appeal to the fancy of the town-bred child, I do not know, but certain it is that they always revel in the play. I think that the next most popular play with the children is 'Julius Caesar.'"

The grandeur and pathos of so many of the scenes appeal to them. They always like the great quarrel scene between Brutus and Cassius. Somehow I think they understand it. Next in order of popularity comes 'Henry V' and then 'Macbeth.'"

Mr. Greet went on to talk of tours that he had made in every quarter of the civilized globe, and some of the uncivilized. "But," said Mr. Greet, "of all the audiences I have ever played to, give me the children! When you go back to your seat study the audience a little and you will see what I mean. You see by our program that whilst we do explain the play a little, we do not forget the children's thoughts with any elaborate commentary." The program was certainly simple and instructive. A single sheet of paper carried, first, the names of the characters and their players; then, a brief and clear synopsis, act by act, of the story. Finally, there were a few words of advice to the children on "How to look at a play," advice which many of their elders might equally well assimilate. It amounted to this. "Laugh as loud as you like during the funny bits, but be as quiet as you can during the serious parts. Take them seriously and if you are bored by them, do not let your fidgets interfere with those who are not."

What Mr. Greet meant when he said that children were the finest audience in the world, became clear while watching their faces. One caught a glimpse, perhaps, of what audiences may have been in Shakespeare's day, when the plays were seen for the first time. The average, educated audiences of today must, perforce, approach the plays from a historical, critical, and often reminiscent point of view. But to an audience of children the play comes as fresh as a new fairy tale. There are no old images to be knocked down, or preconceived conceptions to be laid aside. The magical effect of the artistic illusion is too vivid and too all-absorbing to leave room for analytical wonderings as to how or why it is done. "The play is the thing," and as such this vast audience of children obviously found "As You Like It" all sufficient.

THE HOME FORUM

The New Campanile of Venice

What I chiefly miss in the new Campanile is any aerial suggestion. It has actual solidity in every inch of it, apart from the fact that it also conveys the idea of solidity, as any building must which has taken the place of one so misguided as to fall down. But its want of this tangible quality, together with its newness, have displaced it in my eyes as the king campanile of Venice. In my eyes the campanile of S. Giorgio Maggiore now reigns supreme, while I am very much attached also to those of the Frari and S. Francesco della Vigna. But as it is, in morning, noon, and evening the warm red bricks and rich green copper top of S. Giorgio Maggiore's bell-tower draw the gaze first and hold it longest. It is the most beautiful campanile of all, and its inevitableness is such that, did we not know the truth, we should wonder if the six days of creation had not included an afternoon for the ordainment of such edifices.

It would need a Hans Andersen to describe the feelings of the other Venetian campaniles when S. Mark's tall column fell. S. Giorgio's I imagine instantly took command, but no doubt there were other claimants to the throne. I rather fancy that the Frari's had something to say, and S. Pietro in Castello's also, on account of its age and its early importance; but who could pay any serious attention to a tower so pathetically out of the perpendicular as he now is?

The new Campanile endeavors to reproduce the old faithfully, and it was found possible to utilize a little of the old material.

Another change for which one cannot be too grateful is the lift. One can be whirled to the belfry in a few seconds at any time of the day and refresh one's eyes with the city and the lagoon, the Tyrolean Alps, and the Euganean hills.

There are certain surprises in the view from the Campanile. One is that none of the water of the city is visible—not a gleam—except a few yards of the Grand Canal and a stretch of the Canale della Giudecca; the houses are very high for any of the by-ways to be seen. Another revelation is that the floor pattern of the Piazza has no relation to its sides. The roofs of Venice we observe to be neither red nor brown, but something between the two. Looking first to the north, over the three flagstaffs and the pigeon feeders and the Merceria clock, we see away across the lagoon the huge sheds of the dirigibles and (to the left) the long railway causeway joining Venice to the mainland as by a thread. Immediately below us in the northeast are the domes of S. Mark's, surmounted by the graceful

golden balls, on their branches, springing from the leaden roof, and farther off are the rising bulk of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, with its derivative dome and golden balls, the leaning tower of S. Maria del Piante, and beyond this . . . Murano . . . Farther away are the green trees of the Giardini Pubblici, the leaning tower of S. Pietro di Castello, and S. Nicholas of the Lido. In the southeast are the Lido's various hotels and the island of S. Lazzaro (with the campanile) and S. Servolo. In the south is the Grand Canal with a Guardi pattern of gondolas upon it, criss-crossing like flies; then S. Giorgio's lovely island

June Night

This is the perfect night of June! The universal harmony sublime is audible. The mighty spheres that climb
The templed heavens and the full-orbed moon
Lead on the starry chorus. Fancy-strung
With orchestras, the galaxy keeps time,
And rolls, in unison and rhythmic rhyme.
One grand, triumphant, million-chorded tune.
—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

his Cautions and their own Fear of Taxes. I found the good Man had thoroughly studied my Almanacks, and digested all I had dropped on these Topics during the Course of Five and Twenty Years. The frequent Mention he made of me must have tired any one else, but my Vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conscious that not a tenth Part of the Wisdom was my own, which he ascribed to me but rather the Gleanings I had made of the Sense of all Ages and Nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the Echo of it; and though I had at first determined to buy Stuff for a new Coat I

of the kind, simply a gathering up and combining what others have done. Ask what is new in picture, we are shown the pre-Raphaelite imitations of Millais and Hunt. Look for novelities in architecture, and we find Norman, or Gothic, or "Composite," or "Roman" edifices. The great merit of Tennyson, according to Kingsley, is to have most nearly reproduced the real old English ballad; and so it goes, through the whole circle of art. No wonder that earnest thinkers begin to inquire for the art of the future, and wonder what it is to be.—Charles G. Leland in "Sunshine in Thought" about 1875.

An Understanding Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE days when Solomon had succeeded David on the throne at Jerusalem, the new King, facing the problem of judging his people, that is of ruling them with justice, prayed that he might receive an understanding heart, so as to be able to discern between good and evil. The sense in which judgment is freely used, all through the Bible, of the power not to pass sentence on the evildoer, but to be able to distinguish good from evil is made perfectly clear here. Solomon saw the problem that was before him, and he asked neither for long life, nor for riches, nor for revenge, the things commonly so dear to the eastern potentate. He asked, on the contrary, for that mental quality which he conceived would be of most use to his country, namely the ability to understand Principle. Now every human being stands, in his relation to humanity, in some degree in the position of Solomon. It is true that the ordinary individual is not called upon to rule kingdoms; but he finds himself in the midst of a world stricken with sin and disease, and it is not to add to that sin and disease, but to exercise his power to separate good from evil, in order that he may help to destroy the latter, he must, as Solomon saw, possess an understanding heart.

The average man is apt to imagine that he has no opportunity for exercising anything but the most infinitesimal influence in the world. The great power of influence, which, in his philosophy, is reserved for kings and statesmen, for great generals and great poets, is, he believes, entirely outside his reach. Yet the fact is that there is no limitation to his power of influence, except that placed upon it by his own sense of limitation. The whole history of the world is rich with men who have broken the limitations with which they were apparently surrounded. The greatest instance of all, is, of course, Jesus of Nazareth, whose understanding of Principle enabled him to be the founder of the Christian religion. But Muhammad started upon his evangelistic career an elderly and unknown merchant with one servant as his follower; whilst centuries later Shakespeare trudged out of Stratford to hold horses at the doors of a London theater; and, again centuries later, a rail-splitter in North America became one of the greatest figures in the world's history.

There is, it is unnecessary to say, a tremendous gulf between the founder of Muhammadanism and the founder of Christianity, just as there is a tremendous gulf between the founder of Christianity and the great English poet and the great President of the United States. But there must have been, even in Muhammad, some sense of Principle, far in excess of that of the Arab world in which he found himself, to have enabled him to stir the savage Bedouin tribesmen into even as much recognition of something beyond the grim materiality of their everyday existence. Of all these men, including Solomon himself, Christ Jesus alone understood the scientific secret of Life, what Mrs. Eddy refers to, when she writes on page 506 of Science and Health, "Understanding is a quality of God, a quality which separates Christian Science from supposition and makes Truth final." Yet Solomon in his own way was groping after this final Truth when he prayed for an understanding heart, which was an understanding of Principle. At that moment in his career, the King, though in a glass very darkly, saw that neither many years, nor riches, nor revenge, were going to profit a man anything if he should lose his understanding of the fatherhood of Principle. That Solomon failed to live up to what he saw that day was owing to the fact that he was being guided not by a scientific understanding of Principle, but by a fiftful gleam of spiritual intuition. That gleam came and went so fitfully that he kept wandering perpetually after the will-o'-the-wisp of materiality. One man and one alone, Jesus of Nazareth, ever understood Principle sufficiently not to be diverted from the straight and narrow road by any will-o'-the-wisp, and so to be able to demonstrate the full meaning of Principle in the overcoming of sin, disease, and death. This understanding was possible to him because he had gained it by overcoming the lusts of the flesh, just as through this understanding he was able to overcome these lusts.

The writer of the Book of Kings makes it very clear what the lusts of the flesh are which lie between a man and the acquirement of an understanding heart. There is the belief of life in matter, summed up in the demand of the human mind for a long life in the flesh; second, the insatiable demand for riches, the idea that substance is contained in matter, and that pleasure and power can be gained by the accumulation of such substance; and, finally, the passion of revenge, the thing which, sometimes even in the hour of victory, causes a man to let go his hold on Truth, and to be himself swept away in the torrent of animality.

An understanding heart, then, is the realization of Principle which enables a man to separate the true from the untrue, in other words the material from the spiritual. In the exact proportion in which he succeeds in doing this he frees himself from the lusts of the flesh, and gains

the fruits of the Spirit. It is that which Christ Jesus was teaching and demonstrating from one end of his ministry to the other; and it is this which Mrs. Eddy has summed up, on page 175 of Science and Health, where she writes, "In proportion to our understanding of Christian Science, we are freed from the belief of heredity, of mind in matter or animal magnetism; and we disarm sin of its imaginary power in proportion to our spiritual understanding of the status of immortal being."

The Winnowers

Between two billows of the downs
The little hamlet lies,
And nothing sees but the bald crowns
Of the hills, and the blue skies.
Clustering beneath the long descent
And gray slopes of the world,
The red roofs nestle, overpent
With lichen yellow as gold.
We found it in the midday sun
Basking, what time of year
The thrush his singing has begun,
Ere the first leaves appear.
High from his load a woodman
Pitched
His faggots on the stack:
Knee-deep in straw the cattle twitched
Sweet hay from crib and rack:
And from the barn hard by was borne
A steady muffled din,
By which we knew that threshed corn
Was winnowing, and went in.
The sunbeams on the motley air
Streamed through the open door,
And on the brown arms moving bare,
And the grain upon the floor.
One turns the crank, one stoops to
feed
The hopper, lest it lack,
One in the bushel scoops the seed,
One stands to hold the sack.
We watched the good grain rattle
down,
And the awns fly in the draught;
To see us both so pensive grown
The honest laborers laughed:
Merry they were, because the wheat
Was clean and plump and good,
Pleasant to hand and eye, and meet
For market and for food.
—Robert Bridges.

Erasmus to Luther

Old institutions cannot be rooted up in an instant. Quiet argument may do more than wholesale condemnation. Avoid all appearance of sedition. Keep cool. Do not get angry. Do not hate anybody. Do not get excited over the noise which you have made. . . . May Christ give you his spirit, for his own glory and the world's good.—Letter to Luther, circa 1519.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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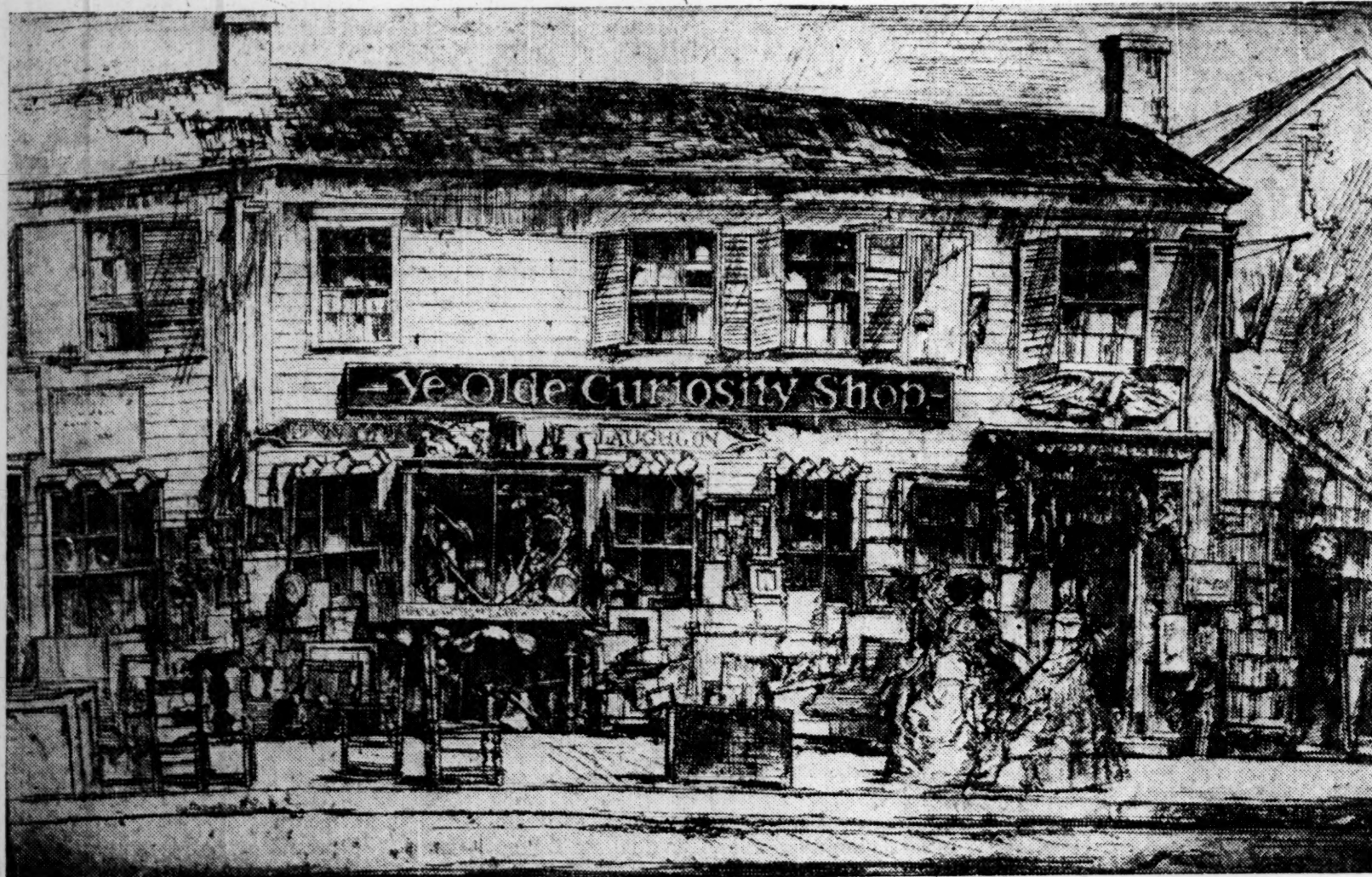
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"Old Curiosity Shop, Nantucket," from the etching by Earl Horter

Poor Richard is Quoted

Courteous Reader:

I have heard that nothing gives an Author so great Pleasure, as to find his Works respectfully quoted by other learned Authors. This Pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for tho' I have been, if I may say it without Vanity, an eminent Author of Almanacks annually now a full Quarter of a Century, my Brother Authors in the same Way, for what Reason I know not, have ever been very sparing in their Applauses, and no other Author has taken the least Notice of me, so that did not my Writings produce me some solid Pudding, the great Deficiency of Praise would have quite discouraged me.

I concluded at length, that the People were the best Judges of my Merit; for they buy my Works; and besides, in my Rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one or other of my Adages repeated, with, as Poor Richard says, at the End of it; this gave me some Satisfaction, as it showed not only that my Instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some Respect for my Authority; and I own, that to encourage the Practice of remembering and repeating those wise Sentences, I have sometimes quoted myself with great Gravity.

Judge, then how much I must have been gratified by an Incident I am going to relate to you. I stopt my Horse lately where a great Number of People were collected at a Vendue of Merchant Goods. The Hour of Sale not being come, they were conversing on the Badness of the Times, and one of the Company call'd to a plain clean old Man, with white Locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think you of the Times? Won't these heavy Taxes quite ruin the Country? How shall we be ever able to pay them? What would you advise us to?" Father Abraham stood up, and reply'd, "If you'd have my Advice, I'll give it you in short, for A Word to the Wise is enough, and many Words won't fill a Bushel, as Poor Richard says." They all join'd in desiring him to speak . . . and gathering round him, he proceeded . . .

"This Doctrine, my friends, is Reason and Wisdom; but after all, do not depend too much upon your own Industry, and Frugality, and Prudence, though excellent Things, for they may all be blasted without the Blessing of Heaven; and therefore, ask that Blessing humbly; and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember, Job suffered, and was afterwards prosperous."

"And now to conclude, Experience keeps a dear School, but Fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that; for it is true, we may give Advice, but we cannot give Conduct, as Poor Richard says: However, remember this, That that won't be counselled, can't be helped, as Poor Richard says; and farther, That if you will not hear Reason, she'll surely rap your Knuckles."

Thus the old Gentleman ended his Harangue. The People heard it, and approved the Doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common Sermon; for the Vendue opened, and they began to buy extravagantly, notwithstanding,

The Sea-Venture Sails, a Goodly Ship

It was of the Summer Isles that Master Paget told, known faintly aforesaid to mariners as the Isles of the Bermuda and also as the Devil's Islands; . . .

Of marvelous fish he told us, called angel-fish, colored of a rich and iridescent blue, marked with gold and green, and with eyes that had in seeming a kindly human glance. Of parrot-fish he told us, marked with shades of scarlet, green, and yellow; and also of the strange pureness of the sea, clear unto many fathoms' depth with a noon-day clearness, and not murky below the surface like the sea water of our shores. Of flowers and trees he told us, and of many brilliant-hued birds and their lovely songs, and the charm of living in that little land afar in the ocean. But it was of the adventures of Collingwood Paget that I was much enamored in the hearing, and also of the dangers he had met and surmounted; he spoke of them lightly, as if they were nothing, whereas they seemed to me prodigious, and he of a most sweet and manly valor. Indeed, it is the same to me now also, when I know and understand more of these matters, and have all these tales in my heart.

Collingwood Paget was one of those who set sail of a June evening, in the year 1609, from Plymouth in England for our good King James' Colony of Virginia. He sailed in the Sea-Venture with the knightly Mariner, Sir George Summers, Admiral, together with Sir Thomas Gates, sent to be a governor in Virginia, and also with Captain Christopher Newport, and one hundred and forty passengers and marines, besides women nine or ten. "The Sea-Venture was of a fleet of seven goodly ships and two pinnaces," said Master Paget, "and she sailed happily with these toward the westward for two-and-fifty days, all keeping in consort helpfully one with another, and in fair breezes and much pleasant sunshine."—Minna Caroline Smith in "Mary Paget."

Future of Art in 1875

It is a matter, worth remark, that at present those scholars who are thoroughly penetrated by the spirit of history, and who appreciate that each strongly marked epoch, and that alone, has given the world a distinctive art and literature, are now all anxiously looking forward to a future which shall be brilliant in product. In all bygone ages, men lived in their present. The Egyptians knew nothing which was not Egyptian; the Dutch painter of the sixteenth century remained firmly Dutch; in all these schools and styles there was no looking outside of nationality, of that which they literally were.

Now we see in architecture, in painting, in poetry, in every product

Nantucket

Oh, lovely Isle, where Peace and Beauty reign
Amid thy moorlands wild, and fragrant flowers;
Where with Arcadian joys fond Nature dowers
A thousand scenes within thy fair domain.
Here, care-forgetting, have I oft times lain,
Dreaming, within the shade of thy sweet bowers,
Winging the flight of summer's golden hours,
Gazing the while upon thy wondrous main—
Oh, Isle of joy, serene and exquisite,
May Heaven's choicest gifts abide with thee!
—R. A. Douglas-Lithgow.

Ruskin's Standard of Criticism

Tell any man, of the slightest imaginative power, that such and such a picture is good, and means this or that; tell him, for instance, that a Claude is good, and that it means trees, and grass, and water; and forthwith, whatever faith, virtue, humility, and imagination there are in the man rise up to help Claude, and to declare that indeed it is all "excellent good, I faith;" and whatever in the course of his life he has felt of pleasure in trees and grass, he will begin to reflect upon and enjoy anew, supposing all the while it is the picture he is enjoying. Hence, when once a painter's reputation is accredited, it must be a stubborn kind of person indeed whom he will not please, or seem to please; for all the vain and weak people pretend to be pleased with him, for their own credit's sake, and all the humble and imaginative people seriously and honestly fancy they are pleased with him, deriving indeed, very certainly, delight from his work, but a delight which, if they were kept in the same temper, they would equally derive (and, indeed, constantly do derive) from the grossest dabb that can be manufactured in imitation by the pawnbroker.

Is, therefore, the pawnbroker's imitation as good as the original? Not so. There is the certain test of goodness and badness, which I am always striving to get people to use. As long as they are satisfied if they find their feelings pleasantly stirred and their fancy gayly occupied, so long there is for them no good, no bad. Anything may please, or anything displease them; and their entire manner of thought and talking about art is mockery, and all their judgments are laborious injustices. But let them, in the teeth of their pleasure or displeasure, simply put the calm question—Is it so? Is that the way a stone is shaped, the way a cloud is wreathed, the way a leaf is veined? and they are safe. They will do no more injustice to themselves nor to other men; they will learn to whose guidance they may trust their imagination, and from whom they must for ever withhold its reins.—From "Modern Painters," by John Ruskin.

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Never Alone

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Public Should Follow Its Cue

THERE seems to be now no doubt that the people of the United States are getting the benefit of an object lesson which may, if they heed it, be of considerable value to them in dealing with questions affecting the supply of necessary commodities. They can learn several things from the present recession in prices other than that goods of which they stand in need will before long be cheaper. They can learn, for example, that business does not always take the public into its confidence with respect to either the occasion or the nature of downward movements like the one now in evidence. The business man talks about such things very much as the politician talks about his political plans; that is, not so much in the effort to set forth facts as in the hope of producing an effect that will redound to his advantage. A business man, discussing business trends for the information of newspaper readers, becomes, therefore, more or less of a propagandist for his particular kind of business. So we see sugar men and oil men, for example, allowing themselves to be quoted, one day, as expecting a shortage of their respective commodities, and a few days or weeks later, when the proper moment appears to have arrived, allowing themselves again to be quoted, this time with the reassuring statement that there will probably be enough sugar, or gasoline, to supply the actual needs of the country, if people use it sparingly, but that the price will have to be maintained at a high level. Too many business men are now doing business on the basis of stampeding the public, one way or another, as a precedent to selling goods in a fashion that favors the seller and fools the buyer. They call it business psychology, but an older name is that of trick. The process is much the same, whichever name is given to it, unless it can be said that business psychology is a process of fooling people by the hundred thousand, while trick is the older device of taking some advantage of them one by one.

By tracing the statements of certain business leaders since the first sign of the present recession, any ordinary reader can discover the steady retreat of the business propagandist before the advance of the consumer interest, championed, as it has been, by government authorities acting through the federal reserve system. First, the business men declared that there was no likelihood of a general recession in prices, because business was good and the manufacturers had orders ahead that would keep them busy for many months. A little later, when conditions forced them to admit that retail trade was slowing up, because the public was not buying, they dotted the trade columns of the newspapers with items explaining the phenomenon on the basis of a late spring and unseasonal cold weather. Later still, when cut-price selling was heralded as becoming general throughout the country, they tried to stem the tide by declaring that while it was true that prices had been, at the moment, reduced, the reductions were sure to be only temporary, and that when the dealers should have worked off their unseasonal stocks, and the new goods should come into market, prices would certainly go again to the top notch. At length, even this ground had to be abandoned, and under the pressure of the authentic reports of widespread cancellation of orders to all sorts of manufacturers, business has come to admit that there is no longer an absolutely confident outlook ahead, and that, with mills talking of curtailments, lower prices are apparently on the way. That is to say, the recession has been disputed by the voice of business at every stage, not on the basis of the actual facts concerning it but on the basis of the sort of statements that seemed most likely to stimulate the public to keep buying instead of holding off for a more favorable opportunity later.

Of course there are consumers, by the tens of thousands, who are perfectly familiar with the ordinary practices of business, and who, on their part, are not unfamiliar with what is known as business psychology. The difficulty for them is in determining when business utterances are just talk, and when they have some fair basis of facts. For all such, whose reliance for safety amidst high-price stampedes is in pitting their wits against the wits of the would-be stampedeurs, the stages of the present recession can teach little else than the variety of explanations that may be resorted to by business before it will concede a fact that is likely to affect the seller's situation unfavorably. What every consumer can learn from the experience, however, is the tremendous power which consumers in general may exert upon business if they can, by any means, stop buying all at once. Not all the business psychology yet devised or discovered is likely to prevent high prices from being reduced if enough people will only unitedly decline to buy. It is the highly organized control of supply that has enabled business to put the prices of food, clothing and fuel at abnormally high levels. Under a disorganized control, there would inevitably have been wide variations in prices, according somewhat with varying local conditions here and there. But what has enabled business to maintain these high prices has been, very largely, the willingness of all sorts of people to continue purchasing even after prices were discovered to be higher than the costs actually warranted. For a long time those who had plenty of money continued to buy just because they had it, while those in restricted means went on buying because they were afraid of having to pay more later or of being unable to get what they needed at any price. But there came a day when all hands suddenly appeared to reach the decision that the thing had gone far enough. Whatever the motive, they stopped buying, and the recession began.

Consumers should bear these phenomena in mind as they now find themselves able to supply their needs at more reasonable rates. For if they now resume with a rush, they can only run the risk of bringing to pass just what the business men said would come, namely, top-

notch prices again immediately the "unseasonal" goods are worked off. If the public will continue to exercise the same restraint that it has recently manifested in a so marked degree, its actual needs may be met, and at the same time, conceivably, the recession may continue until everything be once more priced at reasonable levels. "Buy only for actual needs" is a little phrase that has done wonders in holding the public together, and stopping the unnecessary buying whereby high prices become practicable. That good little phrase is still good. As a guide for united action it offers the shortest course to general economic well-being.

The Pole and the Jew

THE news from Paris to the effect that the advance of the Polish-Ukrainian army, in the neighborhood of Kiev, is being accompanied by outrages and atrocities committed on the Jewish population of these regions should surprise no one in any way acquainted with the actual facts of the case. It may be admitted, at once, that the Polish authorities are opposed to such methods, and there is no reason at all to doubt that Marshal Pilsudski, the President of the Polish Republic, has done and is still doing, his utmost "to repress these tendencies of the armies." The fact remains, however, that the outrages are committed, and that they are committed very often on a highly organized scale with the full knowledge and approval, if not at the direct instigation, of the military commanders and officers. It may be, and probably is perfectly true, as stated in recent dispatches on the subject from Paris, that the men "got out of control," and that "even Marshal Pilsudski was not master of them," but this kind of thing has been happening in Poland and immediately outside its borders for considerably over eighteen months, and would therefore appear to be, at present at any rate, inseparable from the maintenance of a large Polish army in active service.

It is considerably over a year since Mr. Israel Cohen, who had been sent to Poland by the Zionist Organization in London to investigate the treatment that was being meted out to the Jews, published his truly terrible report. Mr. Cohen is an able writer and a trained investigator. He went out to Poland with the full approval of the British Government, and he represented an organization one of the foremost policies of which is to maintain good feeling between the Jew and the Christian. Those who remember his report on what he found in Poland will certainly agree that terrible is not too strong a word to apply to it. Massacre, looting, wanton destruction, the razing of whole districts of cities, on a plan so carefully arranged as to involve attention to such matters as the previous cutting off of the water supply to prevent the flames from being extinguished, these were only some of the methods resorted to.

Then, as now, an attempt was made to give the impression that the authorities were opposed to such doings, and that the men were not under control. Mr. Paderewski, at that time Premier, in an impassioned and no doubt perfectly honest statement on the subject, declared that the persecution of the Jew brought shame upon the name of Poland, and could only harm the country. He declared that he had warned the army "in a peremptory order" that such outrages would not be tolerated; whilst he gave assurance, on behalf of the provisional government, that "anti-Jewish pogroms would be discontinued."

Later on in the year, a mission, headed by Mr. Morgenthau, went to Poland, at the instance of the American Mission to Negotiate Peace, to investigate conditions as regards the Jew. The report of this mission, issued last October, largely confirmed the statements made by Mr. Cohen, and carried the story of outrage and slaughter down to the August of last year. To what extent these conditions have obtained since, it is not easy to discover. The passage of events in Central Europe still falls short of securing a full record, as far as the world outside is concerned. There is a shameful similarity, however, between this latest report from Paris and the reports which came out of Poland concerning the treatment of the Jews late in 1918, and have been coming out, off and on, ever since. Some means ought to be found, and found quickly, of putting an end, once and for all, to this state of affairs. Every day, indeed, the justice of Lord Robert Cecil's demand that the machinery of the League of Nations should be put in motion to deal with the matter becomes more clearly apparent.

Mr. Ma Soo and Loans to China

THERE is, no doubt, much to be said for the view expressed by Mr. Ma Soo, representative of the Chinese People's Party, in regard to the forthcoming loans to China, namely, that these loans should be loans of credit rather than of cash. Nevertheless, anything that would tend to put obstacles in the way of carrying through the consortium loan policy is greatly to be deplored. It is altogether too late in the day for any Chinese statesman seriously to raise, once again, the fundamental question as to whether or not a loan of any kind is advisable. And yet this is exactly what Mr. Ma Soo recently did, in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in New York. He threw doubt on the capability of those at present in power in the country to handle large sums of money. He maintained there were many people who held that the establishment of unity in China should be precedent to a "continued borrowing on a large scale," and that there were yet others who were opposed to loans of any kind. These people, he insisted, felt that China should not be "forever borrowing"; that a pause in the continued stream of foreign loans should be demanded; that the Nation should be united under one government; and that the people should be aroused to the absolute necessity of standing on their own feet, and asserting their full rights, economic and otherwise, before the world. In any event, he insisted, if there must be loans, they should be loans of credit and not loans of cash.

Now, as has been said, there is much to be said for this last contention, but then it is highly probable, if not indeed absolutely certain, that any loan made to the Chinese Government by the consortium will partake very largely of the nature of credits. The four-power con-

sortium which has just been concluded is a very different thing from the "power groups" of the days before the war. When the consortium idea was first launched by the State Department in Washington, a little over a year ago, it was made quite clear that it was to be a sincere effort to help China, and that, in every way possible, it was to be safeguarded against that political and high financial leverage which was so characteristic of the scramble to lend to China, five or six years ago. Japan did her best to secure a consortium along the old lines, and, to this end, delayed the settlement many months. But the United States steadily refused to agree to any changes such as Japan desired, changes inimical to China's sovereign rights, and, in the end, Japan was compelled to come into line on the matter.

Now, there can be no question at all that China needs money, and needs it very much. A country that cannot borrow even from its own banks at less than 20 per cent per annum, and that is obliged to keep a large part of its army mobilized because it has not money enough to disband it, certainly needs money. Moreover, it needs cash. The fact of the matter is, of course, that the consortium may be depended upon to safeguard, in every way possible, the disposal of any loans it may decide to make. It is quite in vain for Mr. Ma to point out in this connection that the Chinese are a sensitive people, and that they do not like to have "men from other nations" supervising their government in any way. Responsible Chinese who face the situation squarely, recognize, first of all, that there never has been a time, in recent years, when China has not been practically, if not theoretically, supervised, to some extent, by men from other nations; and, secondly, that if the friendly western powers are not allowed to do this supervising, then another power, very far from friendly and dangerously close at hand, will almost certainly do it. If all that is really able in China would, at this time, shake itself free from worn-out pride and prejudice, and rally to the help of the consortium, which has already given such abundant evidence of a desire to help, no one who is at all acquainted with the situation can doubt that a real solution of the Chinese question would be quickly forthcoming.

Goldfield's Departed Glory

IN THE history of mining camps it seems to be an immutable law that, no matter how great a degree of material prosperity a camp may attain, how comparatively rich it may become, how tremendous may be its output of the precious metals, there must come a time of slackening off, of recession, of dwindling, and, sooner or later, a realization that the old prosperity is gone forever. So it may seem to those in the west of the United States who have watched the once great mining camp of Goldfield, Nevada, during the years since its beginning, about 1903, through the times of its wonderful prosperity, through the brief period of adversity in 1907, through the struggle for resuscitation and restoration, and on down to the present, when even its most loyal champions and adherents realize that the glory of the camp has departed. Goldfield, perhaps, will never share the experience of some of the less conspicuous and less prosperous desert gold camps, and become only a "one-street" town at the terminus of a desert railroad. Perhaps it has attained a position of too much importance for such an inglorious end. And yet it has never been more than a desert mining camp. There was nothing there before gold was discovered, and, with the assurance that all the rich "diggings" have been exhausted, there is little to induce many people to remain there to trade among themselves.

Goldfield is still "producing," and it is probable that the controlling company will continue to operate its mill for some years, though of course not to anything approximating its capacity. It was estimated, a few years ago, that the camp had yielded upward of \$60,000,000 in gold and silver, by far the greater proportion of this product being gold. Fortunes were made by a few who controlled the principal producing mines, and for some years large dividends were paid to stockholders scattered throughout the United States and among many of the chief cities of Europe. Goldfield, almost from the earliest days of its importance as a mining center, seemed to possess an advantage over its rivals. Its very name seemed to signify money, if not actual riches. The consolidation of all the producing properties in and near the camp stabilized them and seemed to offer a sufficient assurance to investors that their smallest interests would be protected. And it may be said of Goldfield that under the régime of the controlling interests there has never been any "wild-catting," never, so far as known, any false promises, nor any inflation of values. Full dividends have been paid, these representing the net earnings upon investments. The decline which began a few years ago was the decline which apparently must come, sooner or later, in any similar industry. It is but the history of the Comstock, Tonopah, Cripple Creek, the placer mines of the early California days, and a hundred or a thousand mining camps, past and present, being repeated.

But Goldfield has played the game, and has played it squarely and fairly. She superseded camps once as famous and perhaps fully as prosperous, reached and passed the zenith of her glory, and today, graciously, perhaps, but necessarily, nevertheless, yields the scepter to an ambitious rival city. It is because a magnificent hotel, once the pride of the southern Nevada camp, is to be taken down and moved bodily to another Nevada town, that Goldfield just now, perhaps more clearly than heretofore, realizes that the condition which it sought to escape has at last come upon it. This hotel, which was indeed a landmark in the desert, and which cost upward of \$750,000, closed its doors a few weeks ago. In the days of the little city's prosperity the hostelry, considered as a thing apart from its somewhat rough surroundings, was exceptional and picturesque. A guest there might imagine himself comfortably housed and cared for in one of the great hotels in San Francisco, or even in a similar refuge in Chicago or New York. A half block away from the entrance were sagebrush and unpaved streets, and a half mile distant, coyotes, the open desert, and its silences. Those were the days of prosperity and wealth. In Goldfield, it may be said, this wealth and prosperity brought, perhaps in greater proportion than to other western mining camps, a refinement and culture which have made the

little city conspicuous in a degree. Churches and schools were built, and their influences, unavoidable even in a mining camp, have left their imprint upon the desert city and its surroundings. These things the people of the old Goldfield and of the Goldfield of the present must realize, cannot be taken from them. The ore veins may "pinch out"; the mills may slacken their activity and finally close; the hotel, once the center of the town's social activities, may be dismantled and carted away; but there remain, not alone memories, but actualities, that cannot be lost. Goldfield, though the odds seem now to be against her, has made a record in many ways unique in the history of western mining camps.

Editorial Notes

ANOTHER step is to be recorded, today, in the progress of the temperance movement throughout the world, with the coming into effect of the local option act in Scotland. It was on August 15, 1913, that the royal assent was given to the Temperance (Scotland) Act, which provided that, after a lapse of eight years from June 1, 1912, the people of Scotland should be endowed with powers of local option in regard to the liquor traffic. On August 15 next the clerk of the local authority will be ready to issue forms for a requisition of a poll, which must be signed by at least one-tenth of the electors. These requisitions will be lodged in September, duly advertised, kept open for inspection, and then in November every burgh, ward, and parish in the country will have a chance at the polls to define the status of the drink traffic within its borders.

BANKS are established for the accommodation of business concerns and the benefit of the people, primarily, as every one knows. Fine judgment is necessary in order to determine just where legitimate business accommodation ends and the people's interest begins, especially in the light of the charge, made in the sugar inquiry in New York, to the effect that some \$250,000,000 had been loaned by the banks to men engaged in the sugar business who were using the funds to store sugar in Cuba while the price was being sent up in the United States because of alleged shortage. It is not difficult to discern that the available supply of sugar would increase if the banks requested that these loans be liquidated with expedition. The result would be, of course, to release hoarded supplies, thereby reducing commodity prices, providing money for legitimate business, and lowering the rates of interest. Quite a help for one day, at least!

THE portrait of Mr. Minney in the Royal Academy, by the new Academician, Mr. Walter W. Russell, has aroused much curiosity in London circles where "everybody" knows "everybody." An imposing and genial figure, guesses were made as to his identity. Mr. Russell painted the portrait during the first year of the war, and put it aside when he went to France with the camouflage corps, and afterward became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. The magnificent portrait bears testimony to the 25 years' work of the artist, who numbered among his students at the Slade School Mr. Augustus John and Sir William Orpen. Mr. Minney was recommended as a model by an American artist to whom he had sat in England, and proves the truth of the saying, "It is not so much what you do, but how you do it."

ONE curious point has come out of the present demand for increased wages which was by no means expected by the average worker. Until recently the wife at home, in the great majority of cases, had no exact means of knowing what her husband was earning. She had just to accept what he handed over. When the railway strike took place in Britain, last year, the government embarked on a huge publicity campaign. Posters showing the exact amount that each grade of worker earned were posted up all over the country. The railwaymen started a counter publicity campaign. This plan of publicity has been followed in most of the recent Labor disputes. The result has been that many people now know what workers earn, including the workers' wives. Can there be any foundation for the hint that has been given that this may be one of the causes of industrial unrest?

THE housing problem seems likely to be solved in Great Britain and the adjacent isles. Now comes word from Dundee that a Scotsman has put his mind to the subject, and Mr. James Thompson, engineer to the City Corporation, is preparing plans for an ideal cottage in which the fortunate occupier has only to press the button and the housework will be done. Not only that, but those tiresome potato peelings, and other things that no one seems to cherish, will be dealt with in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. It is not stated in what form they will appear after their destruction, but it will be something that is wanted. The story of the Scotsman who returned to Glasgow after a business tour in England is a propos. When asked what he thought of the English, he replied that he could not say, as he had only dealt with the heads of firms.

"SCARE" stories for grown folks are no more in good taste than such stories for children. Every time some particular interest gets one of these stories started, along comes some one who tells the truth, as in the case of an authority of the United States Bureau of Mines, who told the convention of the International Railway Fuel Association that "the United States is in no danger of exhaustion of its coal supply in the near future, for about 7000 years' supply is available." Now if some one would only cite the facts about oil and gasoline, it might weaken that exhaustion "bogy" for a few thousand years, and before the end of that time, as usual, some good substitute will be found at a lower price.

NEW ZEALAND is beginning well in the Pacific territory which she holds under mandate from the League of Nations. Thus in Samoa, according to a recent authoritative announcement, prohibition is to be strictly enforced. Sir James Allen, a member of the New Zealand Ministry, put the matter perfectly plainly when he declared, some time ago, "The importation of liquor into Samoa is forbidden. As far as I am concerned, there will be no relaxation whatever."